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A GILDED SIN.

BY BERTHA M. CLAY.

How she thanked Heaven in her heart that she had done as she had—that she had sacrificed herself! If she had kept her inheritance, then Katherine could not have been married. Lord Wyncleigh wondered at the light that came into the girl's beautiful face. How little Veronica dreamed at that moment of all that would come to pass before Christmas time!

There had not been the least difficulty in the settlement of Sir Jasper's affairs; the will that he had made when Katherine Brandon was an infant was still in the hands of the family solicitor—everything was perfectly straightforward. Lady Brandon explained that she understood Miss di Cyntha's affairs and should continue to act as her guardian. She had loyally kept her word, and had settled one thousand a year upon Veronica. She showed her gratitude to her in a hundred other ways; she was most kind to her; but the one subject was never mentioned between them again.

Sir Jasper's fair-haired daughter had become Baroness of Hurstwood; she was called Lady Katherine at home, and the bright days passed with naught save pleasant hours.

One beautiful August evening, when the red glow of the western sunset filled the sky, Veronica stood under the shade of the tall lime-trees, watching the evening light. A happiness had come to her, so great, so sudden, so entrancing, that she was dazed by it, bewildered. For Sir Marc Caryll had asked her to become his wife. She did not know until then all that slept in her heart—the love, the passion, the tenderness—and the waking had startled her. She was lost in wonder at herself. The crown and the glory of her womanhood had come to her. She rejoiced in the new and perfect happiness; she opened her whole heart to it. It was such chivalrous wooing, and he loved her so dearly. No one could ever have been so dearly loved before. She stood there thinking of it, with a smile of perfect content on her face, and as she did so Sir Marc came to her.

"I have been watching you, Veronica," he said, "until I have grown jealous of the sky and the foliage, and everything else that your beautiful eyes have rested on. What have you been thinking of?"

"Of nothing in the wide world but you," she replied.

"Of me, sweetheart!" he exclaimed joyfully; and then he told her what he had come to ask—when would she be his wife.

"You are too kind ever to be cruel, darling," he said, looking at the beautiful, flushed face. "I told you long ago how lonely my home is. I want the angel in the house'—I want you there. You cannot tell how dreary it all seems to me. Veronica, when will you come to me?"

"Not yet," she replied shyly—"it cannot be yet."

"Why not?" he asked.

"You have only just found out that you love me."

"Nay, Veronica," he said smiling, "I found that out long since. I was coming last July to tell you so, but poor Sir Jasper had just died.

She turned her face away lest he should see the quiver of pain on it.

"Sir Marc," she said gently, "you have never asked me any questions about my home, or my home in Venice, or my fortune."

"Lady Brandon has explained," he replied. "Your father was a great friend of Sir Jasper's, she tells me."

Veronica made no reply. She could not tell him the truth, but she would speak no false word to him—never one. He continued:

"I care nothing about your fortune, sweetheart. I am a rich man—so rich that I am troubled at times to know how to spend my money. I lay it all at your feet. You are mistress of everything that belongs to me. When will you come to me, my Veronica? You have nothing to wait for. Do not be unkind and send me away!"

She made no answer. In her heart she wished to be with him, but the very consciousness of it prevented her from speaking.

"This is July," he said; "shall we say September, Veronica?"

She agreed, and Sir Marc was so determined to keep her to her word that he went at once in search of Lady Brandon and told her. He brought her back with him to where Veronica still stood under the limes.

"I leave my interests in your hands, Lady Brandon," he said. "I shall return, with your permission, to marry Veronica on the twentieth of September. You will promise that she shall be ready?" Lady Brandon promised.

"I do not think that I can live away from her altogether until then, Lady Brandon. Will you invite me to come down in August?"

"Come whenever you will, Sir Marc," said Lady Brandon.

He pressed the hand of his love.

"I have bound you, sweetheart," he said—"you can never free yourself again."

And, looking at his handsome face, his eyes lit with love, she said to herself that separation from him would be death.

CHAPTER IX.

August had come with its ripe, rich beauty, the fruit hung in the orchards, the gardens were a blaze of color, the barley and the corn were ready for the reapers. Sir Marc had come down again to the Chace.

Those who had seen Veronica when she first reached England would hardly have recognized her had they seen her now. The beautiful face had changed so completely; the pale passionate loveliness had deepened into something more lovely still; there was more color, more brightness; the dark love-lit eyes had in them the radiance of full and perfect content. Love had beautified her, even as it had beautified her life.

On this August morning she was in her pretty boudoir alone—alone, for Sir Marc had gone in search of something to please her. He lived only to make her happy. She stood in the midst of a hundred beautiful things. Lady Brandon had determined to present her with her *trousseau*, and a large chest had arrived that morning from Paris. Veronica looked at her magnificent gift. It did not strike her as it would have done at another time. She could think only of her happiness and her love. She was smiling to herself, wondering whether a girl was ever so blessed, so happy, when someone rapped gently at her door. She looked up in surprise when her maid, Clara Morton, entered the room.

"I want to speak to you, Miss di Cynha, if you can spare time," she said.

Veronica made some courteous answer, and felt even more surprised when the girl closed the door and fastened the lock. The large long window that led to the terrace was open—neither of them thought of it.

"Why do you do that, Morton?" asked Veronica.

"Because I have that to say to you which must be said without interruption."

Veronica looked up with haughty displeasure.

"You behave very strangely," she said; "I do not like it." She looked fixedly at the girl, whose face was not pleasant to see—there was a livid light in her eyes, and air of cringing, yet of defiance, in her whole manner.

"You must listen to me, Miss di Cyntha," she said. "I hold a secret of yours, and I must be paid for it."

"You can have no secret of mine," returned Veronica.

"But I have," said the girl. "Listen to me. I am engaged to marry John Paulding, who once lived here as head groom. We have been engaged to be married for eight years, and fortune has never once smiled on us. He saved three hundred pounds and put it into a bank. The bank broke, and he was left penniless. I saved sixty pounds, and invested it in a building society, which became bankrupt. Fortune has never once smiled on us until now. Now John Paulding has an offer from a farmer in Australia. If he can go out there, and take five hundred pounds with him, we shall make our fortune."

"I do not see what this has to do with me," interposed Veronica.

"I do, Miss di Cyntha. I hold a secret of yours, and I want five hundred pounds as the price of my silence."

"You are talking nonsense, Morton. I can only imagine that you have lost your senses."

"You will find, on the contrary, Miss di Cyntha, that I was never more sensible in my life. Let me tell you what I have to say."

Veronica looked at her. In the excitement of the interview she had risen and confronted her.

"Come to the point at once, please," said Veronica. "What have you to say?"

The girl looked uneasily at her mistress; the color came and went in her face; her eyes drooped. Raising her head, she said suddenly:

"It is for John's sake—I would do anything for him."

"Will you be kind enough just to come to the point?" said Veronica.

"I will," answered Clara Morton.

Yet Veronica saw that she had to summon all her courage, to make a most desperate effort. She looked up at her.

"You remember Sir Jasper's death, Miss di Cyntha? You remember the day after it? Though it was a warm June day, you would have a fire in your room."

Veronica started; her face grew white, a low cry came from her lips.

"Go on," she said to the girl, who had paused abruptly when she saw the change in her mistress's face.

"That very day, miss, I thought there was something wrong," she said. "Why should you want a fire when the June sun was shining so warmly? I said to myself that you had something to burn."

Another low cry came from Veronica. Morton continued:

"I—you will be very angry with me, Miss di Cyntha—I watched you; I knelt down and looked through the key-hole. The key was in the lock, so that I could not see much, but I saw distinctly a roll of parchment in your hands, and I saw you put it on the fire, I saw it begin to burn, and I was wild to know what it was. All at once I had an idea that you were destroying something that belonged to Sir Jasper, and was determined to know."

She paused, while the beautiful face gazing into hers grew deadly white.

"I invented an excuse to get you from the room, Miss di Cyntha," she continued. "I told you that Lady Brandon had not answered a knock at her door—it was simply an excuse to get you from the room. Then I took from the fire the charred remains of the parchment. I saw quite distinctly the words 'Last will and testament of Sir Jasper Branden,' Miss di Cyntha. It was but a charred fragment—I took it away with me; and now, Miss di Cyntha I accuse you of having burned Sir Jasper's will. You cannot deny it—I have the proofs."

Veronica stood like one turned to stone. She had lost all power of speech. The girl continued:

"I can form no idea why you dit it—that does not concern me—perhaps it was for your own interest. They said in the servants' hall that Sir Jasper had left you money; perhaps the will you destroyed took it from you."

There was a flash as of fire from the dark eyes.

"I do not wish to do you any harm, miss. I have not mentioned what I saw to anyone, and I never will; but you must give me five hundred pounds for keeping your secret. Give me that, and I will promise, I will swear that no allusion to what I have seen shall ever pass my lips. Give me that and I will bring the charred fragment to you. I do not wish to harm you, but Providence has given me this chance and I must make the most of it. From that one moment I said to myself that I would keep your secret until I could use it. Give me five hundred pounds, and I will be as faithful as death to you."

Then the power of speech came to Veronica.

"Even if I would condescend to bribe you," she said, "I could not; I have not five hundred pounds of my own in the world."

"You have a rich lover," returned the girl, with a significant smile. "Sir Marc would give you anything in the world—his heart's blood if you needed it."

"Hush!" said Veronica, sternly. "I will not allow you to say such words."

"You may do what you like, miss—I shall keep to my word. If you give me five hundred pounds, I will never reveal your secret: if not, I will betray it."

"What if I refuse!" said Veronica. "Tell me the worst." In her heart she knew the worst must come; it was as impossible for her to find five hundred pounds as it would have been to find five thousand.

"The worst is, that if I fail to get the money from you, I must try to find out who is the next most interested in the matter. There is one thing that you cannot deny, Miss di Cyntha—you burned the will." She paused with a sudden cry.

Unperceived by either, Sir Marc had entered through the open window, and stood with a horror-stricken face, listening to the last few terrible words.

With an air of terrible bewilderment he looked from one to the other; Veronica was white as death, the servant-girl insolent in the full triumph of her accusation, in the knowledge of her victory. Veronica looked round when she saw the sudden dawn of fear in the girl's eyes. She uttered no cry when she saw her lover, but a cold terrible shudder seized her. He came to her and took her hand.

"What is the matter, Veronica? What does this insolent woman say? Why do you allow her to insult you?"

"Truth is no insult, Sir Marc," put in Norton.

"Say the word, and I will send for a policeman, and will give her into custody. I heard a little of what has passed, and I see she is trying to extort money from you—why not order her from the house?"

"Ah, why not?" cried Morton, insolently. "As you say, Sir Marc, why not?"

"I take the duty upon myself," he said; "I order you not only to quit the room, but to quit the house. Lady Brandon will approve of what I have done when she hears of your conduct."

"I shall not leave the room, Sir Marc," she replied calmly, "until I have Miss di Cyntha's answer. She knows what I want; let her say if she will give it to me."

"You know that I cannot," she answered.

Sir Marc looked at her in bewilderment.

"Surely you are not willing to compromise with this woman, Veronica? She must be punished—any attempt to extort money is a crime that the law punishes very severely. Do not speak to her—leave her to me."

Then he paused in bewildered wonder; there was something he did not understand—a shrinking fear in Veronica's face and an insolent triumph in the maid's. Where was the indignation, the just anger, that she should feel? What could it mean? With a restless, uneasy gaze he looked from one to the other. The dark eyes of the woman he loved had never met his own.

"I heard what passed," he said. "I was bringing you these Gloire de Dijon roses, Veronica, and I heard this insolent woman say that you had burned a will—that you could not deny it. I know the meaning of that. She brings this false accusation against you, meaning to extort money from you, and you very properly refuse to give it to her. She ought to be sent to prison."

"Stop, Sir Marc," said the woman, angrily—"you speak too fast. Ask my mistress whether my charge against her is false or not."

"I will not insult Miss di Cyntha by any such question," he replied.

"Then you are unjust," she said. "You accuse me of bringing a false charge; ask Miss di Cyntha whether that charge is true or false—she will not deny it if you ask her."

Still there came no words from the white lips that were closed so strangely.

"I refuse to do any such thing," he returned.

"Again, Sir Marc, I say that you are unjust. I accuse Miss di Cyntha of having in her own room, unknown to everyone, and, as she thought, unseen by everyone, wilfully burned Sir Jasper Brandon's last will and testament. More than that, I can prove that she did so. Sir Marc, look from her to me—which of us looks guilty?"

He looked at Veronica as though half expecting an indignant denial! None came.

"Miss di Cyntha," she continued, "tell Sir Marc, who accuses me of bringing a false charge, whether you destroyed that will or not."

Still there was no answer.

"I swear to Heaven that I saw her do it, and that I have the proofs," cried the maid. "I should not speak so plainly before you, Sir Marc, but that hush-money will do from you as well as from her."

Then Veronica spoke, she went up to him, and without looking at him, she said:

"Will you send that woman away, Marc? I shall die if she remains here. I will speak to you when she is gone."

It struck him with a pang more bitter than death that she had never once denied the charge.

"Go," he said to Morton; "leave Miss di Cyntha's presence, and never dare to seek it again. Leave this house at once. If in one hour from now you are within the walls, nothing will save you from prison."

"And nothing will save Miss di Cyntha from penal servitude," she rejoined.

The woman's persistence in her story astounded him, while Veronica's silence bewildered him. It could not be true—of course it was false; but it was evident from her silence that there was a mystery.

"Hush!" The white lips had opened again, and a voice that was unlike any he had ever heard came to him in the sunlit silence. "Do not drive her to extremes. Send her away."

Then Sir Marc, pointing to the door, said:

"Go! Leave the house; but wait for me at the railway station at Hurstwood. I will see you there."

The woman left the room, and he took Veronica in his arms.

"Sweetheart," he said, "what is this mystery? Why did you not deny that woman's outrageous charges? My Veronica burn a will! You cannot think how it has distressed me." He kissed the white cold face, which looked as though neither warmth nor color could ever brighten it again; his heart was full of keen, intolerable pain. "There is some mystery, Veronica," he went on; "I can see that. Tell me what it is."

"I cannot," she said.

And the two simple words were more terrible to him than any others.

"At least, my darling," he pleaded, tell me that it is not true. I cannot endure that you should remain silent under such a charge; it is unwomanly almost—deny it. I ask no explanation of the mystery; my sweetheart shall be as free and unfettered as the wind that blows. But I do ask this—deny those horrible words."

Then she looked at him with the pallor of death on her face. She tried to speak lightly, but her lips trembled. She tried to smile, but the smile died away.

"What if I could not deny it, Marc?" His face flamed hotly.

"Great Heaven, Veronica," he cried, "do not jest over such a subject as this—do not jest about a crime! I could not have thought you capable of such light words."

"I am not jesting," she answered, faintly; "I never thought of doing so."

She saw his face grow stern and his eyes take a cold, hard expression.

"Veronica," he said, "answer me one question—it is your own fault that I have to ask it—is the woman's charge true? She says that she holds proofs—is it true? Tell me—did you burn a will or did you not? Answer me."

She knew that it would be useless to resist her fate even if she could lie—Morton would produce the charred fragments as evidence. She—Veronica—would not attempt to screen herself. He must think what he would.

"Did you destroy a will, Veronica?" he repeated. "Answer me—I shall go mad with suspense."

She raised her white face to his, and spoke slowly:

"It is quite true," she said; "I did burn Sir Jasper Brandon's last will and testament; yet, listen—I would deny it if I dared, but if that woman holds those fatal proofs it is useless."

He drew back from her as though she had stabbed him.

"You do not mean it, I am sure," he said—"you cannot mean it—it would be too horrible. You are saying it to try my love—only for that—to try my faith, my darling; you could not have done it."

"Was it so great a crime?" she asked simply.

"A crime?" he repeated. "The person who could even ask such a question must be dead to all sense of honor and shame. A crime? I should place it next to murder."

"I did not know it," she said softly; "I never thought of that."

He looked at her in horror.

"Then you did it—you really and truly did it, Veronica?" he said.

"Yes, I did it, Marc," she replied sadly.

"What was the reason? Why did you do it? What was your motive? Tell me that I may understand."

"I cannot do that," she replied sadly. "I can tell you no more than this, that I of my own accord burned that will."

"Great Heaven," he cried, "it is incredible! Did any one else know?"

"I cannot tell you," she replied.

"Was any one else present?"

"No," she answered.

"Was the will you destroyed one against your own interests? Did it take money from you, or what?"

She raised her dark eyes in solemn wonder at the question.

"You must think what you will of my motives," she replied—"I cannot explain them to you."

"It is incredible!" he cried. "I could believe you and myself both mad before I could believe this. It is some foul trick, some horrible farce!"

"No," she replied, "it is the simple terrible truth. I destroyed the will, but I did not know it was such a crime as you say."

"And if you had known?" he cried.

"I should have destroyed it just the same."

"You swear it is true?" he said.

"I swear it," she replied.

They stood looking at each other, while the sunbeams fell between them and the birds sung on the roses outside the window.

Veronica was the first to break the terrible silence.

"Marc," she said, "you will not betray me."

"No," he replied slowly, "I will not betray you, lest the iron hand of the law should grasp you. Great Heaven, how could you have done such a deed?"

She looked at him with a shudder.

"Could I really be put into prison for it?" she said.

"Yes, if those whom you have defrauded chose to prosecute you," and then he wondered for a soft, sweet light came over the white stillness of her face.

"I see," she said slowly—"I understand."

"Veronica," he cried "how callous you are! You seem to have no shame for the deed that you have done."

She was asking herself what she should do—how she should make him understand; and then, with a great, sharp, bitter pang, the thought came to her that she could never make him understand—that she could never break her oath, the oath taken with her hands on her dead father's heart. He was looking at her with wistful eyes."

"You, Veronica," he said, "whom I thought of all women the most perfect, will you tell me why you did this? Will you give me some explanation of the mystery—any key by which I may solve it? Will you say one word that will lessen my misery?"

"I cannot," she replied. "I am bound in chains of iron—I cannot. I tell you this one bare fact—I burned the will. You must trust me all in all—or not at all."

"Trust you? Great Heaven, trust a woman who could burn the will of a dead man? Stay—tell me one thing. Did he wish you to destroy it? Did he ask you to do so?"

"No," she replied, "he did not."

"Then do not ask me to trust you, Veronica. No man's honor would be safe in such hands. If there is a mystery, and you will explain it to me, good—that will do; if not, we must part."

She held out her arms to him with a low cry.

"Part?" she repeated—"part—you and I?"

"Yes," he answered, coldly, "if it broke my heart a hundred times over. You do not suppose that I, a man of honor, could marry a woman who had deliberately destroyed the will of a dead man? I would not marry such a one even if the loss of her killed me."

"I never thought of that," she said clasping her hands.

"I should imagine not," replied Sir Marc. "I could never look at you without remembering what you had done. I should be wretched, miserable. We must part."

"Part!" she repeated faintly. "Oh, Marc, I thought you loved me so!"

"Loved you! I love you even now despite what you have done; but marry you I cannot, Veronica. Your own conduct has parted us."

"You must not leave me, Marc," she said, holding out her arms to him. "You are more than my life; you must not go."

"I could never trust you," he said holding back her arms lest they should clasp his neck unawares. "There is no help for it, Veronica. Unless you can explain away this mystery, we must part.

Think it over, and give me the answer yourself."

She stood quite silent before him, her white face drooping from the weight, her hands clasped in mortal pain. Was there any chance, any loop-hole of escape? Could anything absolve her from her solemn vow? No, there could be no release. It was for Katherine's sake, for her father's memory—the same urgent reasons that had influenced her before existed now. Were she to be induced to break her vow, Katherine would suffer terribly. She would keep it.

"Must we part, Veronica?" he said—"we, who have loved each other with so great a love, must we part?"

"Unless you can trust me, and let me keep silence," she replied.

"I cannot trust you; I can only say good-by, Good-by, Veronica. You have broken the heart of the man who has loved you as few ever loved. Farewell!"

He did not touch her hand, or kiss her face, or stop to utter one more word. Perhaps if he had done so his strength would have failed him. He left her standing there in the sunshine, with the bitterness of death hanging over her.

He went at once in search of Lady Brandon. He found her in the pretty morning-room, alone. She cried out when she saw his pale, set face.

"What is the matter, Sir Marc? What is wrong?"

"I want to speak to you, Lady Brandon," he said. "Veronica and I have had some unpleasant words. We have had a quarrel that can never be healed, and we have parted forever."

Lady Brandon held up her hands in dismay.

"Can it be possible, Sir Marc, that you have parted with Veronica? Why, it will break her heart! It must not be. Let me go to her—let me talk to her. If she has offended you, she will, I am sure, be very sorry; let me go to her. I know how she loves you, my poor Veronica!"

"It is quite impossible," he said, hurriedly. "This quarrel can never be healed; even if Veronica wished it, I could not."

"You are angry, Sir Marc," asserted Lady Brandon; "and when your anger subsides you will be sorry for this."

"I shall regret it all my life," he said; "no one knows that better than I do. There will never dawn another happy day for me. Lady Brandon, I am a lost, ruined man."

"You will think better of it," she told him. "How could you quarrel with Veronica? I know no one like her; she is so good, so tender of heart, so true, so loyal!"

"No more!" he cried, shuddering. "I can hear no more!"

"You must hear me," Lady Brandon persisted. "I cannot have Veronica sacrificed to a mere fit of temper."

"It is worse than that," he declared.

"Have you thought what the world will say, Sir Marc? Her wedding-dress is ordered—her *trousseau* is prepared. Everything is being put in a state of readiness for the wedding. What am I to say?"

"There is nothing to say," he replied gloomily, "except that Veronica has dismissed me. I will take all the blame, all the shame, all the disgrace. But, Lady Brandon, there is one thing that I should like to ask you. Do not talk to her about our engagement. Do not ask her any questions. That which we have quarrelled about lies between us a dead secret. Promise me that you will not ask her any questions; it will only distress her and do no good."

"But, Sir Marc, will you not trust me, and tell me something at least?"

"No," he replied. "You have been very kind to me Lady Brandon—let me say good-by to you, and thank you heartily for all your goodness to me."

"You will surely stay and see Katherine?" cried Lady Brandon.

"No. Tell her that I had not the courage to stay and see her, but that I hoped she would be kind to Veronica."

Then Lady Brandon broke down, and wept passionate tears.

"You will break Veronica's heart," she cried—"you should not leave her."

"Heaven bless you for a kind-hearted, generous woman!" he said, bending down to kiss her hand. "I wish all women were like you. I shall go at once. You will see that all belonging to me is sent after me, Lady Brandon?"

But she only sobbed that he should not leave Veronica.

"Go to her," he said; "and, Lady Brandon, while you comfort her, do not speak to her of me." The next moment he was gone.

She was almost bewildered to know how to act.

"I would give much to know what the quarrel has been about," she said to herself; "but I suppose I shall never learn." And then she went to Veronica's room.

The unhappy girl had fallen where her lover had left her, and lay like one dead on the floor. Lady Brandon raised her; she tried to bring back consciousness to her; and then she thought to herself, "If she really loves him so well, and they have parted forever, it would be more merciful to let her die."

To be Continued.

Greeley's Humor.

Mr. Greeley's humor was of a peculiar sort, but it was allied to genius. So many anecdotes have been told of him in illustration of this that one can hardly expect to produce any now that some one has not repeated. Those who tried to joke with him to his disadvantage were generally worsted, whether they did it orally or through the press. One evening an associate editor of the *Tribune* accosted him as he came to his desk with some such question as this:

"Didn't you know, Mr. Greeley, that you made a decided blunder in one of your statistical editorials this morning?"

"No; how was it?" said Mr. Greeley.

"Why, you said something about Heidsieck champagne. Don't you know Heidsieck is champagne?"

"Well," said Mr. Greeley quietly, "I am the only editor of this paper that could make that mistake."

On another occasion a person who wished to have a little fun at the expense of his consistency, said in a group where Mr. Greeley was standing:

"Mr. Greeley and I, gentlemen, are old friends. We have drank a great deal of brandy and water together."

"Yes," said Mr. Greeley, "that is true enough. *You drank the brandy*, and I drank the water."

Tobacco was his special dislike; and a friend of mine, knowing this well, while hanging around a box of cigars to a few who were present with Mr. Greeley, took special pains to hand him the box with great ostentation.

"No," said Mr. Greeley, "I thank you. I haven't got so low down as that yet. I only drink and swear."

I must say, however, in contradiction of a charge that must have been much exaggerated and purposely distorted (for it was a favorite imputation against him with many) that I at least, never heard him use expletives that could not be repeated in a refined circle. He had as justifiable occasions, though, for objurgatory epithets as any one I ever knew; and, if he had not sometimes spoken vehemently he would have been truly angelic. His handwriting, in spite of all that was said of it, was not the worst in the world; but it was very nearly the hardest. It was fairly appalling to look at. But it did have a somewhat uniform alphabet. Almost all the words, like a certain one in Rufus Choate's penmanship, looked like "gridiron struck by lightning." But when you once discovered the key to this chirography, it was not so very hard to read. The stories about it, though, are more numerous than the fables of Æsop.—*Joel Benton in Cosmopolitan.*

A Chance for the Vets.

An edict has been issued in Chili opening the rules of office of honorary rank and precedence, and of certain degree and literary honors to provide funds to repair the damage done by the Yellow Fever disaster. Petty distinctions, such as feathers, are to be sold; but the principal revenue is expected from the sale of a new rank, specially devised for the purpose.

Of Some Use After All.

The seedsmen of the country complain that the seeds sent out by the Government are worthless, and call for reform. The northern simply fail to sprout and the southern seed which fails to produce a crop of grass may yet strengthen a political hedge-row and serve its purpose.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - MAY 25, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
J. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna Co.

Democratic Primary Elections.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic County Committee at its meeting on June 6, 1887, the Democratic voters of Cambria county will meet at their respective places of holding the election, on *Saturday*, June 2, 1888, and vote by ballot for the nomination of candidates for county officers, as follows:

One person for Congress.
One person for State Senator.
Two persons for Assembly.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for Poor-house Director.
One person for Jury Commissioner.
County Commiteeman will also be elected in each district.

The polls will be open from 1 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The two following propositions relative to the manner of making nominations hereafter will also be voted on as directed by the County Committee June 6 1887:

First—For the present system.

Second—For the increased delegate system, upon the following basis: One delegate from each district, and for each district polling one hundred votes two delegates, and for each additional one hundred votes one additional delegate, the representation to be based each year on the Democratic vote polled for the leading man on the State ticket at the preceding State election.

Tickets and the necessary papers for conducting the elections will be furnished to each Committeeman. The Committeemen will take the returns of the election to Ebensburg, on Monday, June 4, where a meeting of the Committee will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, when the votes will be counted and the names of the successful candidates will be announced.

The Committeeman and members of the board in each district should be particular in being sworn and in signing their respective oaths and returns.

Also the Committeemen elected at the primaries for the ensuing year, are requested to meet in Ebensburg on Monday, June 4, 1888, at 4 o'clock, P. M, for the purpose of electing a chairman and transacting such other business as may be necessary.

Johnstown, April 17, '88. } JAMES M. WALTERS, Chairman.

The following are the rules for the government of the Democratic primary elections in this county:

SECTION 1. The time of opening and closing the polls in townships and boroughs shall be as follows: The polls shall be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. The Committeemen of the respective townships and boroughs shall be the Judges of the Primary Elections, and shall appoint two Inspectors who shall serve as Clerks and who shall be members of the Democratic party.

SEC. 3. Formal papers shall be sent to the Committeemen by the Chairman, and each Committeeman shall make triplicate returns, signed by the Judge and attested by the Inspectors or Clerks. One of said returns shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at the place of holding the election immediately after the returns are made out, with a list of names of parties voting at said Primary Elections; also, one of said returns to remain in the hands of the County Committeeman of each district, and one copy of said returns, with a list of voters, to be sealed up and returned by the Return Judge to the Chairman of the County Committee. The tickets to be sealed up and kept by the Committeemen for thirty days.

SEC. 4. Parties shall only be allowed to vote at the place of holding the General Election in the district where they actually reside, and none shall vote except those that voted the Democratic ticket at the preceding General Election, except those who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years since the last General Election and declare themselves Democrats.

SEC. 5. The Committeemen shall be elected by ballot on the day of the Primary Election.

SEC. 6. The newly elected Committee shall elect their Chairman by ballot at their first regular meeting.

SEC. 7. The Chairman shall remain in office until his successor is elected.

SEC. 8 The Chairman shall call a meeting of the newly elected Committee within thirty-five days from the date of Primary Election.

SEC. 9. The newly elected Chairman shall nominate his Secretary.

SEC. 10 Any contested nomination shall be tried before the County Committee after formal, specific charges, as in contested cases at law. No case of contest shall be entertained unless specific charges are preferred and placed in the hands of the Chairman of the County Committee within thirty days after the election, and notice thereof shall be given to the candidate contested within five days.

STRAWS show which way the wind blows. O'Donovan Rossa, the blatant demagogue and dynamiter, who in 1884 was in favor of Blaine is now in favor of Cleveland. Rossa is evidetly "casting his anchor to the windward."

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, on Tuesday of last week, at Washington, was nominated by the Equal Rights party as their candidate for President. Belva, although defeated four years ago, buckles on her bustle and is again ready for the fray.

A RESOLUTION has been moved in the Canadian Parliament calling on the English Government to prohibit the sending of her paupers to Canada. Although a British province, Canada does not like the idea of the mother country, after robbing the poor and unfortunate to dump them on their shores for maintenance.

AN arrangement was concluded at Washington on last Saturday afternoon by which the tariff bill will be laid aside for a week or ten days, and the House will proceed to the consideration of appropriation bills. It is the understanding that this proposition was made by Mr. Mills to allow an opportunity for the Republicans to reach an understanding regarding his proposition to take a vote upon the tariff bill and the Republican substitute without amendments.

Here is a sample of British injustice to Ireland. A Scottish authority, Mr. S. Laing, an ex-member of Parliament, says that reductions in rent have been made in Scotland under the Crofters' Act that would have more than satisfied the people of Ireland. "The effacement of arrears," he maintains, "would have settled every case in Ireland in which the plan of Campaign has been adopted, but the wisdom of our rulers has decreed that while arrears are unjust in Scotland they are just in Ireland, and political opponents are to be sent to prison if they say at public meetings that what is right in Southerland or Skye is equally right in Kerry or Clare." This is sound logic, and shows how prejudice works in Parliament to the detriment of Ireland.

HARRISBURG, May 23.—The Democratic State Convention to elect four Delegates at Large to the National Convention, to ratify the nomination of two delegates to the National Convention from Congressional districts, and to nominate two Electors-at-Large and twenty-eight district electors and a candidate for Supreme Judge, met in the Opera House this morning. Chairman Kisner, of the State Committee, called the Convention to order.

Upon the completion of the call of roll, Mr. McQuiston, of Butler county, nominated Wm. U. Hensel, of Lancaster, for Temporary Chairman, and Mr. Hensel, was elected by acclamation. Upon taking the chair Mr. Hensel spoke briefly of the prospects of the Democratic party, after which the Secretaries and other subordinate officers of the temporary organization were made permanent officers of the Convention. Ex-Senator William A. Wallace was elected Permanent Chairman.

Upon being conducted to the chair, Mr. Wallace made a strong and telling address defining the issues before the people after which the committee on resolutions made their report.

THE PLATFORM.

The revision of the tariff laws is necessary with a view to their simplification, the correction of their incongruities and inequalities, the regulation of duties in such manner as will put American industry on a firm and permanent basis by covering the difference between wages in this country and in foreign countries, the abolition of the taxes on raw materials for manufacturers and the relief of the people from useless and onerous taxes and from extortions by trust and monopolies controlling the prices of the common necessaries of life; that to this end and that labor may be the more effectually protected in the enjoyment of its earnings and in steadiness and continuity of employment, we give our most hearty and most emphatic indorsement to the recommendations of President Cleveland's last annual message to Congress, and as in line with the principles laid down in that message, we commend to Congress the prompt adoption of the revenue bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and urge the Democratic Representatives in Congress from this State to give it their earnest and undivided support.

That we denounce the prevalent abuse of corporate power, the formation and operation of trusts, combinations and monopolies, all of which interferes with and limits the natural and inalienable rights of the individual, and we pledge ourselves to secure the remedies and to apply the same with due regard for all interests of the community.

The remainder of the platform treats of public lands for actual settlement by citizens of the United States; sets forth that the surplus in the Treasury should be applied to the public debt; that the Democratic party favors just and liberal pensions, and so on. One of the resolutions instructs "the delegation this day chosen to cast its united vote for the re-nomination of President Grover Cleveland."

Hons. Lewis C. Cassidy, W. L. Scott, C. E. Boyle and William Muehler were nominated for delegates-at-large by acclamation without opposition

For the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court three candidates were named—John H. Baily, Pittsburg; R. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon, and Judge James Brewster McCollum, of Susquehanna county. Mr. Bailey's name was subsequently withdrawn, as was also Mr. Petriken's, and Mr. McCollum was nominated by acclamation.

"For every minute is expectancy
Of more arrivance."

Fitly describes the condition of the Republican party with regard to Blaine, while the magnetic man from Maine refuses, nothwithstanding the importunities of interviewers, to commit himself until the last moment. The program that he would be sailing on the broad Atlantic, out of the reach of a telegram when the Chicago Convention meets, as was reported some time ago, is now abandoned and instead of being on the ocean wave, Mr. Blaine will be found junketing through England and Scotland with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, within easy reach of news from the convention. A telegram announcing his nomination will find him enjoying to the fullest extent the benefits of a high protective tariff as dispensed at the hands of a millionaire manufacturer, and it does not require the son of a prophet to guess, that he will accept the nomination and sail for home, more fully impressed than ever with the conviction, that a tariff that will make Andrew Carnegie richer and his workmen poorer is one of the blessings that the g. o. p. should struggle for.

COLONEL A. WILSON NORRIS, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, who had been ill with nervous prostration for several weeks past, died at his residence in Philadelphia shortly after 7o'clock on Monday morning. Colonel Norris was born at Lewistown, Pa., in 1842, and educated at Georgetown College, D. C. He entered the army in November, 1861, and served with distinction until he was discharged in July, 1865. In 1886 he was elected Auditor General of the State. Colonel Norris' last public appearance was at the Republican State Convention when he presented the name of Judge Mitchell for the Supreme Judgeship.

THE death of Colonel Norris leaves the office of Auditor General of this State vacant and the vacancy will be filled by an appointment by the Governor. As the vacancy occurs more than three calender months before the next general election, the people will elect a new Auditor General this fall, who will enter upon the discharge of his official duties on the first Monday of May next and the appointee of Governor Beaver will serve until that time.

THE Cincinnati *Post*, a newspaper that supported Blaine four years ago, says: "If Grover Cleveland shall live it now seems certain that he will be nominated, and that he will poll more votes than in the election four years ago. The great bugbear that a Democratic Administration would ruin the country has been laid, and the country contemplates another four years of Cleveland's Administration with perfect equanimity." The people don't think there is any need of a change just now.

Carlisle and Reed.

The close of the general tax debate was worthy of the admirable speech of Mr. Mills, with which it opened. In truth, with a very few notable exceptions, such as the foolish reply to Mr. Cox, the discussion has, throughout its entire course, been marked by dignity as well as ability, and has proved a fitting prelude to a national canvass in which principles will play a greater part than personalities, and the result of which will record the calm and deliberate reaffirmation by the American people of the verdict for honest, simple, economical, enterprising and self-respecting Federal Administration that was recorded in November, 1884.

Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Reed are types of the Democracy and Republicanism of our day. They are both men of high culture, keen intelligence, ripe political experience and forcible address. But the contrast between them is even stronger than the similarity. The Democratic Speaker delights in the appeal to reason based on the rock of principle, and rising tier on tier with increasing grace of illustration until the symmetry of his completed address delights the imagination as fully as the solidity and force of his premises attract the reason of his auditors.

The Republican leader directs his abilities to the work of convincing his fellow partisans that the interests of the country, but, above all, those of their party, are at stake. His ratiocination is from the particular to the general, not like Carlisle's, from the general to the particular. Reed's appeal is such as this: "The bill affects you and your constituents financially and politically. The enterprises that have secured your election and must sustain the Republican campaign are for high protective tariff, as the Republican party has created it and must defend it. The readiness of our people to bear the burdens of the war saved the Union and gave rise to the present tariff. You must stand by it and the memories of that struggle."

Carlisle's Democratic thesis and its exposition proceed on a far different line. He argues: "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. The whole people must not be burdened for the benefit of a few. A great surplus is a monstrous danger that no monarchical country could endure. Its continuance is against the interests of the whole and threatens the liberty and prosperity of every citizen. We must destroy the surplus by ceasing to collect what the Government can only take to waste. In doing this we must so manage as to inflict the least possible injury on individuals or special interests that have vested privileges fostered by law, but above all, we must respect, protect and promote the interests of the whole people. Let not the epitaph of this Congress be 'While leaders wrangle, the people mourn.'"

The people are with Carlisle for popular rights and the common welfare, for the duty of the present and assured hope of grandly growing prosperity through a long future of fraternal harmony. They are against Reed, the resurrection and prepetuation of buried discords of the past and the continuance of excessive public burdens for the sake of inordinate private gain.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Private Pension Abuse.

The custom of passing private pension bills as practiced by Congress of late has imposed a new and certainly unnecessary duty upon the President—that of investigating each case to find out whether the applicant has not already been pensioned, or whether there is any substantial claim upon which a pension could be justified. More than one instance has occured in which private pension bills have been duplicated, and still others in which it could not have been possible that a majority of both houses would have voted for the bills if they had known the facts.

The present rule in the case of private pension bills appears to be that they are prepared by professional pension agents and placed in the hands of complaisant members, who introduce them without knowing anything of their merits or demerits. They ate ground through the committees in batches without consideration of any kind in many cases, and placed upon their passage at a time set apart for the consideration of private bills. Scarcely a score of members are present on such occasions, and the bills are called off by their titles and recorded as passed, though no quorum be present and no vote is taken. If a new member with an old-fashioned notion that bills should be voted on insists upon a call of the House, he is howled down as a meddling disturber of orderly Congressional procedure.

Fortunately the country is blessed with the services of an Executive who will take the trouble to give each bill the consideration that Congress did not give it. If the President were a man less painstaking and careful than he is the raid of the hungry pension agents upon the Treasury would be something fearful. But it is very discreditable to Congress that it should expect the President to perform the duties assigned to it, and then find fault with him, besides, for doing what its members neglected to do.—*Phila. Times.*

Not a Penalty Yet.

Not a penalty under the Interstate Commerce law has so far been visited upon a railroad corporation. And yet there have been numerous infractions of the statue and many are constantly occurring. Complaints of underbilling have been filed and are pending against at least a dozen companies. A special bill has been introduced in Congress to meet this evil, but it is not clear that it is necessary, since it is a perfectly patent form of discrimination which is supposed to be provided for in the act creating the Interstate Commerce Commission and defining its powers.

It is an open secret that in the matter of passes the law is flagrantly disregarded—perhaps more so in the West than in the East. There need be no difficulty whatever in establishing special instances of the kind, as the recipients of these favors take no particular pains to conceal the truth. The only persons permitted to receive interstate passes under the law are railroad officials and employees, and the companies may exchange such tickets with each other. The limit is very imperfectly observed.

The Commission has done a great deal of good and is proving itself a valuable institution. But it is time that the ofending companies were reminded the law is not a dead letter in the respects noted. The infliction of a few fines would have a salutary effect, and it is well that they should be imposed before the growing abuses go any further. The principle in the law is one of great importance. It applies to vast interests the care of which must be extended, not neglected.—*N. Y. Star.*

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abcess of Lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Evil Tendencies of Pension Legislation.

The latest batch of vetoes of private pension bills illustrates, as the preceding vetoes did, the evil tendencies of such legislation. They are either to meet cases of individual suffering and want, with which the Government has no concern, unless it be accepted as its duty to be the almoner of a never-ending system of charity, or are attempts at impudent frauds.

Take the case of Wm. H. Hester, who claims that while he was in the service in 1869, he encountered a sand storm and the sand blew into his eyes to such a degree as to result in nearly if not quite total blindness. The House Committee which investigated the case conceded that the claim made by this man to the Pension Bureau was largely supported by perjury and forgery, but they tried to saddle the responsibility upon three rogues and scoundrels, who undertook to obtain the pension, and to hold the claimant himself innocent of any complicity in the fraud. The evidence, however, leaves no excuse for so charitable a theory. A Mr. Baldwin, one of Hester's witnesses, who was alleged to have cared for him when his eyes were injured, declares that he never saw any sand storm and never knew that Hester had bad eyes, or was anything but sound and well at any time, except once when he had eaten too much. Mr. Baldwin was shown an affidavit purporting to be made by him and sustaining Hester's story, which he declared to be false and a forgery. The President declares, with pardonable severity, that he believes this claim for pension to be a "fraud from beginning to end," and he adds a suggestion which ought to be heeded when he says that "the effrontery with which it has been pushed shows the necessity of a careful examination of these cases." Such a case is an insult to every deserving pensioner and a humiliation to every soldier.

Another illustrates mistaken notions largely prevalent as to the duty of the Federal government to care for the needy or unfortunate. This is the case of Mrs. Sally A. Randall, of Norwich, Conn. Mr. Randall died in 1873, 20 years after their marriage; he had never served in the army. But this was the woman's second marriage; her first husband was Antipas Tabor, who enlisted in the war of 1812 and died in 1831. No claim is made that he received any injury in the army, or that his death was in the slightest degree related to his military service. His wife was born during his time of enlistment, and her first widowhood had no connection with any incident or condition of health traceable to his service. But Mrs. Randall is now seventy-five years old, in poor health, and in needy circumstances. The idea occurred to somebody that the Federal government might be made to assume her support, on the ground that Mr. Tabor, who died nearly 60 years ago, had served in the army 75 years ago. "Prominent citizens" were readily induced to sign a petition for the application of a small slice of the surplus to this purpose. Probably everybody who voted for it would have admitted that it was, as the President says, "a bad precedent," but Mrs. Randall appears to be a worthy woman, and it was much easier to assent to giving her support from the treasury at Washington than to refuse the pension and tell the truth about the matter, as the President does in this sentence: "All this certainly commends her case to the kindness and benevolence of the citizens mentioned, and the State of Connecticut ought not to allow her to be in needy circumstances."

These are sample cases of the principles on which the President uses the veto power. It is in the interest of an honest pension system and meritorious pensioners that abuses should be rigidly guarded against. As it is there is hardly a locality in a Northern State but can furnish illustrations of pension abuses and wrong, that make the nation's bounty a matter of ridicule and reproach.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Immigration from Foreign Lands.

The action of the Austrian authorities in stopping emigration shows that the Governments of Europe have begun to feel sensibly the drain upon their able-bodied and industrious populations. Instead of sending the paupers and criminals, as has been so frequently alleged, the youthful, vigorous and self-reliant people of Austria are coming here in order to escape military conscription, as well as to better their condition under the advantages of free institutions.

There is no doubt that emigration from Germany and Austria has been greatly stimulated by steamship companies, as in the case of the Anchor Line, two of whose agents have been arrested for abducting Hungarian peasants liable to military service. As these agents are Austrian subjects, that Government will deal with them in its own way for enticing its arms-bearing inhabitants to leave their country; but this Government cannot afford to discourage such a class of immigration. The large batches of paupers and criminals recently landed from Italy constitute quite a different element, and should be sent back as fast as they may touch these shores. By compelling steamship companies to carry back, at their own expense, these undesirable human cargoes they and their emigration agents in Europe will be made more cautious and circumspect in conducting their business.

The existing laws of the United States, if vigorously and intelligently enforced, would be adequate for the protection of the country from any systematic importation of hordes of paupers and criminals of whom European Governments may be desirous of ridding themselves. For strong, healthy and honest immigrants there is ample room in this vast country, under such industrial conditions as would permit every man to freely dispose of the products of his industry in the open markets of the world.

While the existing policy of this Government encourages immigration of labor, it violently obstructs at the same time the distribution of industrial products, and hence the strikes, the lockouts and the prevailing unrest in many departments of American industry.—*Philadelphia Record.*

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The total amount of bonds purchased to date under the circular of April 17 is $20 617,200, of which $13,202,750 were 4 per cents. and $7,414,450 were 4½ per cents. Their cost to the government was $16,723,874 for the 4 per cents. and $7,989,988 for the 4½ per cents., a total of $24,713,862. Had the bonds been allowed to run to maturity their principal and interest would have amounted to $31,951,093, or $7,237,231 more than their purchase price. The surplus to day is $100,450,000, and that it has not been reduced below that amount by the recent purchase of bonds is due to the continued heavy revenue from all sources.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A Williamsport factory is making a 1,850-foot wire rope that will weigh sixteen thousand pounds.

—Charles Black, of Hightstown, New Jersey, sent some peaches to New York last week. They sold for $6 a dozen.

—A Scranton firm has just shipped two car-loads of machinery to collieries in South Wales, including a coal-breaker—the first ever sent across the Atlantic.

—Tappen Hill, N. Y., where Andre, the British spy was hanged, and where Cyrus W. Field put up a monument that was subsequently blown up, is to be sold at auction.

—Over 20,000 chickens hatched in incubators are shipped from Hammonton, New Jersey, every month. The fowels average two pounds apiece and sell for 60 cents a pound.

—During a rain storm a few days ago, a bolt of lightning killed 13 calves for Allen Gibs, who lives 1½ miles north of Ty-Ty, Ga. The calves were standing under a tree in the cowpen when struck.

—The other day three colored men at Charleston, S. C., captured a monster soft-shell turtle which weighed 365 pounds. Its head was several sizes larger than an ordinary man's, and its mouth was enormous.

—At Clinton, Mass., on Monday, Edward Ryder was fatally stabbed by Fred. Kittridge. Ryder was engaged to be married to Kittridge's sister, but the parents of the girl and her brother objected to the match.

—No rain has fallen in Tunis for the last seven months, and the Arabs are making a futile search for pasturage and water. They are bringing camels, oxen and horses to the cities and selling them for the merest song.

—Hon. R. F. Watts, of Lumpkin, Ga., found a burial ground of the Indians about 150 yards in length on the Chattahoochee river. He found a tomahawk, pieces of bone of the leg, and a few bones of the fingers, etc.

—The throwing of rice at weddings is evidently a heathen custom, as in India and some other countries to this day rice is showered on the expectant youth when he goes to the house to get his bride. Rice is the emblem of fruitfulness.

—Sir Morell Mackenzie's fee for his attendances on the German Emperor has been fixed at 60,000 marks ($15,000) per quarter, or any part of a quarter. It must be added, however, that Sir Morell Mackenzie's income of recent years in London has been slightly over $75,000.

—Maggie Riddle, of Springdale, Ohio committed suicide last week by jumping into a well attached to her father's farm. She arrayed herself in her new spring dress, parasol, gloves and all, and jumped into the well, which was fifty feet deep. Disappointment in love was the cause.

—The slate pickers at Henry Clay shaft, Shamokin, Pa., numbering 300, struck on Monday morning for the discharge of a foreman and his reinstatement of a discharged, under boss. In consequence of the strike, three collieries, owned by the Reading Company, are affected, and 3,000 men are idle.

—Information comes from the tobacco growing counties of Western North Carolina that two thirds or more of the young plants were killed by recent frosts. Vegetables and wheat were greatly damaged at numerous points in the mountains. The mercury went below 30, and in one instance to 25 degrees below.

—Mr. August Burkhart of Nashville, Tenn., has requested the United States pension authorities to strike his name from the pension rolls, as he has fully recovered from his disabilities, and no longer needs the assistance of the Government. Mr. Burkhart deserves the thanks of Congress for his distinguished eccentricity.

—Maynard Calhoun, of Leidy township, Clinton county, while fishing for trout on the 11th instant was attacked by a huge she bear. He set up a terrible yell, which brought a farmer's dog to the rescue. This stopped the pursuit of Calhoun. George Campbell, also hearing the racket, put in an appearance, when the bear and her cubs took to the mountain.

—Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, died on Monday morning, at her residence in Washington city. Mrs. Sawyer has been an invalid for several years, and for the last six months has been unable to leave her bedroom or speak above a whisper. The immediate cause of her death was slow, progressive paralysis and failure of the heart.

—A monument has been erected by Major Bigelow and several other gentlemen on the spot where General Hancock fell wounded during Pickett's charge. It is of granite, with a total height of eight feet six inches, and bears on the front the inscription "Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, wounded, July 3, 1863," and on the rear face "Erected by comrades and friends."

—James Denson, who is engaged in gold mining a short distance above Cumming, Ga., has a curiosity which he dug up three and a half feet under ground. It is an Indian pot, about eight inches across at the top, and of excellent workmanship. It was probably used for cook purposes, as the bottom was covered with smut. A smooth sand stone of diamond shape was found with it.

—A terrific explosion occurred at the powder house at the Prattsville brown stone quarry, near Stockton, N. Y., last week. One man was killed, and several others injured, a number of houses were wrecked and considerable property was destroyed. The report was heard 36 miles away. Three hundred kegs of powder exploded. The explosion was caused by the workmen dropping a keg of powder.

—A scientist has discovered a curious regularity in the geographical distribution of certain virtues and vices. Intemperance is found north of the forty-eighth parallel; amatory aberrations south of the forty-fifth; financial extravagance in large seaports; thrift in pastoral highland regions. Under this theory the cure of certain faults might be produced by transportation of offenders from one climate to another.

—The rulings of Judge Cunningham in the Johnson county, Alabama Circuit Court on Saturday were unsatisfactory to Attorney A. P. McKinnon, who took exceptions to them. He refused to sit down, and when the Judge fined him $50 a dispute followed, during which McKinnon cut the Judge about the face and neck several times with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. McKinnon was arrested. The town is excited over the affair.

—Fred. R. Gordon, a railway mail clerk, was arrested in St. Albans, N. H., on last Friday night for robbing the mail. The special agent put a letter in the mail at Nashua, addressed to himself at St. Albans, and inclosed five marked $1 bills. He went on the same train with it, but when he called for it at the St. Albans postoffice he found that the letter had not been received. Gordon was immediately arrested and the letter with the marked bills was found on his person.

—A Company is now being formed in London to bridge the English Channel from Dover to Calais. The bridge is to be 20 miles long, 160 feet above the level of the sea, and the span between the piers to be 1,600 feet. It will carry four lines of railway track and the estimated cost is £32,000,000. It is to be constructed entirely of iron in open work, combining lightness and strength and offering the slightest surface to the sea. It will require 2,000,000 tons of iron and can be built in six years.

—A woman named Tillie Richardson, disguised as a man, attempted to kill a former lover, T. J. Bolander, on the streets in Chicago on Monday.

—With $4,000 in his pocket, raised on a check to which he had forged his mother's name and which was cashed by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, John K. Miles, Manager of the *Shoe & Leather Reporter's* office, has left Philadelphia, supposedly for Canada, taking as his companion Miss Jennie Corson, the pretty daughter of S. F. Corson, a Walnut street insurance man. Young Miles is only a little past his twenty-first birthday, and belongs to a respectable Philadelphia family.

—A tragedy growing out of a religious difference between Edward Willman and his wife occurred near St. Charles, Mich., on Sunday afternoon. A desire by Mrs. Willman sometime ago to unite with the Advent Church met with a strong opposition from her husband and she finally left him and returned to her father's house. Monday afternoon Willman drove up to the house and found Mrs. Willman alone. Pulling a revolver he shot his wife through the breast and an instant later shot himself through the heart. Mrs. Willman will die.

—Simon Hamburg was convicted at San Francisco recently of swindling an Oregon farmer named Parker out of $5,500 in money and a property valued at $6,000 On Monday he was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for one year and to pay a fine equal to double the amount of money he fraudulently obtained from Parker, namely, $19,000, and that, in default of payment of the fine, he be further imprisoned at the rate of one day for each dollar. If the fine is not paid, Hamburg will therefore have to serve altogether 53 years and 20 days.

—On Monday morning fire broke out in a barn on West Monroe street, Chicago. Seventy horses were suffocated. Two families lived over the barn. John Ferron and his wife, with five children, were nearly suffocated, and one child will die. Sampson Stafford, wife, and one child were rescued by the firemen in an unconscious condition. The barn belonged to A. M. Forbes. Mr. Forbes thinks the fire was incendiary. The seventy horses are estimated to have been worth $275 each; insured for $200 each. The harness was damaged $1,500 and the building $200.

—Among the applications for liquor license heard by the Dauphin county court at Harrisburg, this year, was one from the Keystone hotel company, which conducts the hotel in the new Pennsylvania railroad station there. Opposition was made to the license by the temperance people on the ground that the charter of the Keystone hotel company granted by the legislature a number of years ago expressly stipulates that it shall not sell liquor in any hotel it owns or leases. Judge Simonton on Saturday filed the application with the endorsement: "Refused for want of authority to grant."

—A syndicate has been formed to tunnel the river at Detroit, Mich. Thomas Baker, of England, the engineer of the immense Firth bridge, in Scotland, and James Ross, of Quebec, one of the contractors of the Canadian Pacific railroad, were in that city a few days ago, and after a thorough investigation, announced that the building of the tunnel can be accomplished with comparative ease. A gigantic syndicate, known as the Michigan and Canada Tunnel Company, and representing more than $6,000,000 of capital, has just been legally formed in Canada, and will be properly qualified for transacting business under the Michigan laws at once.

—Several days ago Lee Mackey was plowing on the farm of C. S. Maxwell, near Buffalo Village, Pa., when he stopped to dig away the sod about a stump. As he pulled back the first flap of grass he was surprised to find underneath it a flat stone, which evidently hadn't got there by accident. Mackey proceeded to investigate, and was still more astonished to find that under the stone was a pot of shining gold coin to the value of nearly $3,000. Mackey resigned his job the next day and left for his home in Greene county to enjoy the fruits of his good fortune. The money is supposed to have been hidden by Robert Dryden, who many years ago occupied a cabin near by and was somewhat of a miser.

—There is said to be a farmer in Bridgeport, Conn., who has not spoken to his wife for thirteen years, nor has she spoken to him, although the two are on good terms. It appears that one morning in June, 1875, he came into the house and asked his wife to hurry up breakfast. In her hurry she dropped a plate and spilled some hot coffee on him. A row was the result and it ended in her saying that she would never speak to him as long as she lived and he swore that he would never speak to her. Since that time they have never exchanged a word. Their children do all the talking for them, and each one is waiting for the other to give in first. It is bound to come in time and then one may well imagine that their talk will be an interesting one.

The Mississippi Floods.

QUINCY, ILL., May 21.—The great floods in the Mississippi valley, which will be remembered as without a precedent in the destruction and suffering created, is slowly abating.

A trip through the submerged regions shows that the stories of loss and suffering already published have not been exaggerated in the least. From the northern end of Adams county to the southern end of Pike county the land on the Illinois side of the river was protected by a system of levees, the region embracing 250,000 acres, the soil being the richest in the State. All the region is now one vast lake from six to ten feet in depth.

Owing to the great confusion it is impossible to obtain detailed losses, but the aggregate will reach fully $3,000,000 from crops alone. Damage to levees, houses and railroads will approximate $600,000.

Reports received to day record the drowning of Samuel Moore by the floods in the Indian Grove levee district, and of two children of William Johnson in the Suy district. Two families living in the Suy district are unaccounted for and no trace of them can be found. It is probable that many fatalities will be recorded when all the facts regarding the flood are fully known. Much sickness prevails among the destitute people from the inundated districts, but the relief committee of Quincy are rendering every possible assistance to those in distress.

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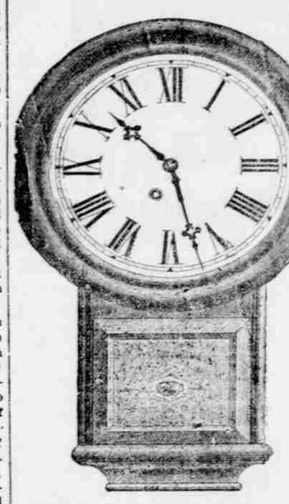

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DONALD E. DUFTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PENN'A. Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA. Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA. Office on Centre street, near [illegible]

M. D. KITTELL, Attorney-at-Law. EBENSBURG, PA. Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. (10-14.-tf.)

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WINTERGREEN, PEPPERM NT, PE
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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - MAY 25, 1888.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Special Court begins on Monday next.

—Next Wednesday will be Memorial Day.

—Judge Johnston went to Philadelphia on Monday.

—Dr. Stricker, of Portage, was in town on Tuesday.

—Ex-Sheriff Blair is confined to his house with rheumatism.

—Mr. Joseph Miller, of Ashville, dropped in to see us on Tuesday.

—Mr. John Connery, of Chest Springs, was in town on Tuesday.

—New goods, latest spring and summer styles, at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa.

—Superintendent Leech will deliver the address on Memorial Day at East Conemaugh.

—Mr. Edward Mower, brakeman on the branch train, is visiting his parents in Altoona.

—Mr. Abel Lloyd, Jr., of Shady Side, was visiting at home in this place the past few days.

—Mrs. M. Sullivan, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dufton, of this place.

—On Friday evening a calf belonging to Mr. Robert Davis residing near Beulah, was killed by lightning.

—Mr. Winfield Evans, formerly of this place, but now of Pittsburgh, is home on a visit to his parents.

—Two horses were stolen from the stable of James McCormick, near Armagh, Indiana county, on Monday night.

—Miss Mary Roberts, daughter of Mr. C. T. Roberts, of this place, is visiting her cousin, Miss Jennie Mundon, of Pittsburgh.

—Rev. B. M. Kerr, of Brownsville, Pa., formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church, this place, was a visitor to our town on Monday.

—Thomas H. Greevy, of Altoona, and John M. Reynolds, of Bedford, were elected delegates from this district to the St. Louis convention.

—A new portico is being added to the residence of Conductor Snyder. The house of Mr. Frank Shoemaker has undergone the the same improvement.

—Hon. Jacob Zeigler known all over the State as "Uncle Jake" Zeigler, editor of the Butler *Herald*, died at his home in Butler on Sunday last, aged 75 years.

—Don't fail to see the "Mikado" by the Amateur Opera Company, on next Tuesday evening, as it will positively be their last appearance in this place this season.

—The next exhibition of the Westmoreland County Agricultural Society will be held on their grounds in Greensburg on September 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—The Altoona *Times* on Monday last entered on its fifth volume. The *Times*, always bright and interesting is steadily growing in public favor and grows in usefulness each succeeding year.

—WOOL! WOOL!—Wanted at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa. The highest price allowed. Part cash paid if desired, or woolen goods, Kentucky jeans and misses' and ladies' shoes at cost in exchange.

—Augustus Flynn, the youngest of the Flynn family, the well-known lumbermen of Clearfield county, died at his home in Jaynesville, on Monday last, aged 30 years. He leaves a widow and five or six children.

—The executive committee on the Juniata Valley Editorial association will meet at the *Tribune* office, Altoona, on Thursday, May 31, at 2 o'clock P. M. to select the place and arrange for the annual excursion of the association.

—A loaded car was sent down the side track on the Tyrone and Clearfield road, at Graham station on Saturday night, with the purpose of wrecking the night express. The engine and express was badly damaged. The design was robbery.

—An unfurnished house of seven room in the east ward, Ebensburg, will be ready for occupancy and for rent by the 15th of June next, will be rented for the summer or for a term of years. For particulars apply to Henry Byrne, Ebensburg, Pa.

—Wanted at McDonald's store in Loretto, Pa., 5000 lbs. of clean dry wool; 1000 bushels of good potatoes; 500 bushels of hand picked beans; also butter, eggs, dried apples, and all other kinds of country produce, for which the highest prices will be paid.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—An unknown man, aged about fifty years, slept Wednesday night of last week on a gas conduit at the furnace of the Blair Iron & Coal Company at Hollidaysburg, and was suffocated. This is the third victim of the same kind at these furnaces within the past year.

—Thomas Trevarra, employed at the stone quarry of Emanuel James, on the line of the Somerset and Cambria railroad eleven miles from Johnstown, was struck in the abdomen by the handle of a derrick on Friday morning and so badly hurt that he died some hours later.

—Mr. William Carney, of Munster township, and Mr. Ed. Byrne, of this place, were very unceremoniously dropped on the street, at the Diamond, on Tuesday evening. They were riding in a road cart and when crossing the gutter the bars that holds the seat gave way and left them on the street. They were not hurt.

—To some "Creation and the Classes" may be a heavy topic, but in *The Catholic World* for June it will be pleasantly as well as learnedly treated by Mr. Marsham Adams. He will show that the gifted minds of antiquity were not unknowing of the origin of the universe as narrated in the Hebrew Scriptures.

—Annie Shirey, daughter of Joseph Shirey, of Walnut Grove (Johnstown), was taken to Dixmont Asylum on Monday morning. She is aged about 16 years, and has been in a demented condition for some time. Her committal to the asylum was made by Judge Johnston at the request of the girl's father.—*Johnstown Tribune*.

—The veterans residing in the neighborhood of Ashville and surrounding neighborhood intend organizing a Grand Army Post at Ashville. A meeting will be held on Saturday evening, June 9th next, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the house of Joseph Miller in Ashville for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements. All old soldiers are invited to attend.

—The "Mikado" will be played in the Opera House in this place on Tuesday, May 29th, 1888, by the Amateur Opera Company, of Ebensburg. This entertainment will be for the benefit of the Opera Company, and should be well patronized. Reserved seat tickets will be on sale at E. James' drug store. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

BY far the Finest Line of Dress Goods in Plain and Fancy Checks ever shown in Altoona are now being sold by Gable & Co. for 12½c. a yd.

GABLE & CO.'S ONE-PRICE STORE.

OUR Own Special Weave of Wool Henriettas (will not pull a part in the thread as many do) for 75c. a yard is a Genuine Bargains for you.

—Bargains at McDonald's store, Loretto Pa. Sugars, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents per lb; coffee 15 and 23 cents per lb.; rice 8 cts. per lb. barley 6 cts. per lb.; oat meal 5 cts. per lb. flour 1.00 per sack; salt 1.25 per barrel; ginghams 8 cts. per yard; shirtings 8 cts. per yard; Kentucky jeans 12 cts. per yard; fancy dress goods 5, 8, 10 and 12 cts. per yard, childrens, misses and ladies shoes at cost for spot cash or trade.

—The Ebensburg Normal School is progressing nicely; each week adding new students to the enrollment list. The number now is about eighty. Five more weeks after this one will close the term, and those wishing to come in for a review or general brightening up in their studies should enter soon. As a class, the students in attendance have been doing good work and a general good feeling pervades the entire school.

—Notices are posted up directing the owners of dogs in the borough of Ebensburg, to call on the borough clerk, and have their dogs registered and pay the tax within ten days from the 18th inst. It is an imposition to collect the tax from people who voluntarily go and pay, and those who do not are allowed to escape. Not one dog in every twenty is taxed in Ebensburg, and the officials collecting the tax are the persons who are aware of it.

—The dead body of a man, identified as William Houlihan, was found on an island in the Conemaugh river about four miles below Johnstown on Monday, with a number of wounds about the head and face. Houlihan was about 35 years of age and had been working in Johnstown at his trade, that as a stone cutter, since he came to that place about two weeks ago. It is supposed that he either fell off one of the bridges or was knocked off by the cars. He had been on a spree for several days previous to the finding of his body.

—J. L. Mitchell, a resident of Altoona, and a railroader by occupation, on last Friday evening was shot in the back by Michael Sharkey, proprietor of the Keystone Hotel in that city. Mitchell alleges that the shooting was unprovoked, but Sharkey says that while he was out Mitchell on being refused a drink by Mrs. Sharkey, threw a bottle at her and he coming in at that moment and seeing his wife's danger, fired the shot on the spur of the moment with the intention of intimidating Michell who turn around just as he fired and received the shot in the back near the shoulder blades. It is thought Mitchell will recover.

—A meeting of representatives of a majority of the regiments composing the Pennsylvania Reserves was held at Harrisburg on Monday night. It was called to consider the decision of Attorney General Kirkpatrick denying the right of the Reserves to combine their appropriations in the erecting of a memorial hall on the battle field. It was decided to draw up a memorial for presentation to the State Monument commission requesting it to delay action with relation to the Reserves until the next meeting of the legislature, when it is hoped to have passed an amendment to the act of last June which will permit pooling of appropriations.

—Messrs. S. M. and W. L. Woodcock, of this city, have opened on their land at Bear Loop, on the Bell's Gap railroad, one mile north of Lloydsvle, Cambria county, three veins of bituminous coal of a most excellent quality, and we understand that several parties are anxious to lease the land for the purpose of mining the coal and manufacturing coke, etc. The entire territory is said to be underlaid with these three valuable veins, and their developement will be the beginning of a prosperous business career for that section of our neighboring county of Cambria, as well as the forerunner of other developements of a similar character in the immediate neighborhood.—*Altoona Times*.

Resolutions.

At a meeting of St. Michaels T. A. and B. Society held in Loretto on Sunday, May 13, 1888. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his wisdom to remove from amongst us our much esteemed and valued fellow-member Simon Sutton and

WHEREAS, In his death we feel that this society and the family of which he was a much beloved member, have met with an irreparable loss; therefore be it

Resolved. That while we must bow submissively to the decrees of Divine Providence, we feel deeply the loss of one who was a firm friend and fearless advocate of temperance and a kind and affectionate son and brother and a useful member of society.

Resolved. That we extend to his bereaved and afflicted parents our heartfelt sympathies in this hour of their sorrow, knowing that their greatest consolation lies in the remembrance of his upright and virtuous life.

Resolved. That these resolutions be recorded in the minute book of the society and published in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and a copy of the same presented to the parents of the deceased.

JAMES W. DAILEY,
JOSEPH A. SCANLAN,
PIERCE B. LACY, } Committee.

Communication.

BUTTE CITY, Montana, May 13, 1888.

EDITOR FREEMAN.—According to promises, I will give you a history of my experience in this place and of my journey here. I left Pittsburgh on the 30th of April, and, with the exception of a slight experience in a railroad wreck at Norwalk, Ohio, had a pleasant trip, arriving here on the 8th of May.

"All is not gold that glitters," and despite the fact that before my coming work was said to be plenty, on my arrival I found there were about six men for every job. The wages are good—from $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day for miners.

It is a lively town—every third or fourth house is a store or saloon. I have not seen a foot of ground under cultivation and I have been around considerable. As I write (Sunday) the blacksmith across the street is hammering away the same as on week days. Sundays are not kept and morals are at a low ebb. Gambling, day and night is going on without intermission from one week's end to another. Drunkenness is a cardinal virtue, and gambling, the great object of the highest education.

There are people here from all parts of the world, all trying to get ahead of each other; there is no "neighbor" in this country. Every man is for himself and must take care of himself.

There are six or seven churches here, but as far as I have seen they are more for ornament than use. Some of my old neighbors would open their eyes wide indeed, if they could be here one Sunday and see every business carried on the same as on any other day. Not wishing to take up too much of your space I remain

Truly Yours,
TRAVELER.

Memorial Day.

The undersigned committees having been appointed to make arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial Day, respectfully submit the following report.

The procession will form at 1 o'clock P. M., on Memorial Day, on Julian street, with right of column resting on High street, in the following order.

Advance Guard, Ebensburg Cadets
Ebensburg Cornet Band.
Mount Gallitzin School,
Ebensburg Dauntless Fire Company.
Ebensburg Normal School.
Knights Golden Eagle.
All Old Soldiers and Sailors.
Other Organizations and Citizens.
John M. Jones Post No. 556 G. A. R.
Committee on Flowers, in Carriages with Flowers.

ORDER OF MARCH.

South on Julian to High street, thence east on High to Centre, thence south on Centre to Court Yard. Public Memorial Exercises will then be conducted by John M. Jones Post. Music, by the band; Address, by Hon. J. P. Elkin; Music—America—by the choirs of the several churches of Ebensburg; Benediction, by the Chaplain.

The column will then reform and move north on Centre to High street, thence east on High street to Lloyd's Cemetery. Dirge, by the band; Prayer, by the Chaplain; Address, by Post Commander; Distribution of flowers, Benediction.

The procession will then return on High street to Caroline street, thence north on Caroline street to Old Cemetery on Sample street, and, after the services, will move west on Sample to Centre street, thence north on Centre to Horner street, thence west on Horner street to Catholic Cemetery, and, after services, will return to Post Hall and disband.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees have been appointed for the occasion:

On Flowers—East Ward.—Edith Evans, Addie Jones, Mamie Thompson, Edith Barker, May Davis, Annie Davison, Rosie Long.

West Ward—Louie McNamara, Maud Stinefelt, Julia Connell, Madge Dick, Allie Jones, Sadie Bolsinger, Annie Black, Edith Myers.

Flowers to be collected and deposited at the Council Chamber by 8 o'clock A. M., on Memorial Day.

Committee on arranging bouquets.—The ladies of the town.

On decorating graves.—T. W. Dick, Geo. Gurley, S. D. Patterson, Elias Rowland, Joseph S. Kelly, Milton Jones.

On soliciting contribution to defray expenses.—D. E. Evans, W. H. Davis, John Long.

On designating graves.—William Clement, James N. Evans, H. J. Crouse.

Comrade Dick will represent Post at Lloyd Cemetery; Comrade Patterson at the Old Cemetery, and Comrade Lilly at the Catholic Cemetery.

V. S. Barker is appointed as Chief Marshal, and C. Laughlen as Asst. Marshal.

The committee respectfully requests that all organizations and citizens of the town turn out on said day to commemorate the valor, bravery and patriotism of our fallen heroes, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes, and that the flag under which they fought may never be dishonored.

W. H. CONNELL,
JESSE BOLSINGER,
T. J. DAVISON, } Committee.

Half Rates to the Conventions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

With a view of accommodating the hosts of visitors to the political conventions and others general meetings hereinafter mentioned, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion ticket to the points named below from all prominent stations on its system, on the dates specified, at one fare for the round trip. The tickets will be good for passage in both directions on all regular passenger trains, except Limited Express trains. The occasions on which such tickets will be sold are as follow:

To Indianapolis, Indiana, on account of the National Prohibition Convention, which will meet May 30th, tickets will be sold from May 25th to 29th inclusive, good for return trip until June 6th, inclusive.

To St. Louis, Mo., on account of the National Democratic Convention, which will meet June 5th, tickets will be sold May 31st to June 4th, inclusive, good to return until June 12th, 1888, inclusive.

To Cincinnati, Ohio, on account of the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, which will assemble June 12th, tickets will be sold June 7th to 11th, inclusive, good to return until July 2d, 1888, inclusive.

To Chicago, Ill., on account of the National Republican Convention, which will meet June 19th, tickets will be sold from June 14th to 18th, inclusive, good to return until June 26th, inclusive.

The routes over which the tickets will be sold is Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, thence by the Pennsylvania Company's lines to destination.

The well-known and superior advantages of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arising from complete facilities, fine equipment, and its unsurpassed service of through trains, commends this route most strongly to intending visitors to these great gateerings.

—Walter L. Main's Shows arrived in this City yesterday and gave two exhibitions to very large crowds. The show is first-class in every respect. It is composed of many features, namely: Hazel, the "*wonderful*" performing Shetland pony. Bigelow, the strong man, who actually outpulled a powerful team of Horses. Mons. Leonard, the truly wonderful iron-jawed wonder, who lifted with his teeth alone a living horse. Dan Rice, the Horse with human brains, who did the dying act to perfection, and picked out the handsomest lady and homeliest gent in the audience, created much laughter. The Horses, Ponies, Dogs, and Goats were all well trained. The music was superb, the clowns all funny, and taking at all in all it was one of the best shows that ever visited this City. The free exhibition on the show grounds at 1 and 7 P. M., was witnessed by 3,000 people, and was worth going miles to see.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier*. This show is three times larger ever and will exhibit at Ebensburg on Monday, June 4th.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. J ames and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, May 23, 1888:

Henry Hine and Lizzie Wolf, Cambria.
John E Dixon, White township and Mary E. Seibert, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William H. Bantley, Johnstown and Izora A. Shank, Adams township.
William H. Brown and Silona M. Bowers, Summerhill.
Peter B. Barnheimer, Ashville and Mary Robine, Washington township.
I. W. Goughnour and Annie Spotts, East Conemaugh.
Augustine McElheney, Loretto and Maggie Walters, Allegheney township.
William Lingerfelter, Reade township and Annie Dick, Blair Co., Pa.

My Boy

(three years old) was recently taken with cold in the head. It seemed finally to settle in his nose, which was stopped up for days and nights so that it was difficult for him to breathe and sleep. I called a physician who prescribed, but did him no good. Finally I went to the drug store and got a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. It seemed to work like magic. The boy's nose was clear in two days, and he has been all right ever since.—E. J. Hazzard, New York.

Died.

DUNNEGAN.—At the residence of his son Edward Dunnegan, Esq., at St. Augustine, on Sunday, May 20th, 1888, Mr. Michael Dunnegan, aged 98 years.

The deceased was born in Ireland and emigrated to this country about sixty years ago. After working for some time on the public works he located in Clearfield township, then an unsettled wilderness, and lived to see it become dotted over with some of the finest farms in the county. He was a kind-hearted and good neighbor and was esteemed by all acquainted with him. He was a man of remarkable and robust constitution and up to a few years ago enjoyed perfect health. He leaves to survive him two sons, Edward and Michael, both well known citizens of Clearfield township. His oldest son, Patrick, died several years ago. His remains were interred at the Catholic cemetery at St. Augustine on Tuesday.

ITEL.—At her home in Portage township, on Wednesday, May 16th 1888, Mrs. Margaret Itel, wife of James Itel, aged 34 years.

The deceased was a daughter of Felix O'Neil, of Munster township, and had been ill for several weeks. She bore her affliction with great fortitude and resignation and was strengthened by the sacraments of the Catholic church, of which she was a devoted member. She had the happiness of being comforted in her last moments by her sister Rose (in religion Sister Theresa) and another Sister of Mercy, now of Dunbar, Pa.

The deceased leaves a husband and five children, her father and mother and several brothers and sisters to mourn her loss. After a Requium High Mass and some instructive remarks by the pastor, Rev. Father McHugh, the remains were consigned to their last resting place in the Catholic cemetery, Wilmore, on the 18th inst. May she rest in peace. A.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title, and interest of J. R. Litzinger of in, and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Adjourning Lands of James, John and Michael McDermitte on the east, south and west, having the Conner track on the north, containing one hundred (100) acres more or less, about seventy (70) of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house and log barn. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of B. W. Litzinger and Eugene Litzinger, administrator of Wm. Litzinger, deceased.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Frank Burgoon of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situated in the borough of Ashville, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Main street and extending back one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to an alley, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings, being the same lot of ground which Joseph Trexler and wife by deed dated March 5th, 1886, and recorded in Vol. 56, page 485, conveyed to J. & C. Burgoon, now in the occupancy of Frank Burgoon. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Felix Kreer.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of Patt Connell of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Ashville, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Ebensburg and Johnstown road on the west and running back to an alley on the east, adjoining lot of Daniel Mc Ansily on the south and Robert McAnsily on the north, containing one acre, having thereon erected a two story plank house and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Patt Connell. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Commissioners of Cambria county.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Reese and Elizabeth Reese of in, and to all that certain tract of land situated in Blacklick township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Isaac Michaels on the east, Jefferson Rowland on the north, Elias Rowland on the west and others, containing fifty (50) acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story log house, now in the occupancy of John Reese. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jefferson Rowland.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of Abraham DeHaven of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the west by lands of James Bradley, on the north by lands of Wm. Keith and Anthony Rager, on the south by lands of Mrs. Shultz and on the east by lands of Gray & Wyrtland. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Garman.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of F. M. Flanagan of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post at corner of Patrick Watson's land, thence north 89 degrees west 159 perches, more or less, to a post, thence south one degree west 106¾ perches to a post, thence by land of Daniel Conahan south 89 degrees east 159 perches to a post, thence by land of Swoyers and Hershey's north one degree east 106¾ perches, more or less, to a post, the place of beginning, containing one hundred (100) acres and allowance. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of D. Fleming, Jr., crshier.

☞TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two-thirds on the confirmation of the deed.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, May 11th, 1888.

Register's Notice.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria County for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, June 6th, A. D., 1888:

No. 1. First and final account of Jno. F. Linton and T. F. Zimmerman, executors of the last will and testament of Christian Myers, late of Adams township, deceased.

No. 2. Sixth account of John P. Linton and Samuel Bheam, surviving executors of Geo. Bheam, late of Lower Yoder township, deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of Emanuel Ritchey, administrator of Jno. Ritchey, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

No. 4. First and final account of Jno. F. Tibbott and Alvin Evans, two of the administrators of Thos. J. Lloyd, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased.

No. 5. First and final account of Eliza Sheehan, administratrix of John Sheehan, late of White township, deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of Mary Ann Kelly, administratrix of Charles Kelly, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased.

No. 7. First and final account of Eliza Jane Durbin, administratrix of James T. Durbin, late of Munster township, deceased.

No. 8. Second and final account of George Myers, guardian of Henry McGuire, son of Mark McGuire, late of Clearfield township, deceased.

No. 9. First and final account of Eliza Jane Durbin, administratrix of James T. Durbin, who was one of the executors of Augustine Durbin, late of Munster township, deceased.

No. 10. First and final account of Leo Wess, executor of Joseph Brickner, late of Croyle township, deceased.

No. 11. First and final account of Samuel Reed, executor of Ann Elizabeth Bracken, late of Blacklick township, deceased.

No. 12. First and final account of Eugene Litzinger and W. B. Litzinger, administrators of Wm. Litzinger, deceased, who was administrator of John Maloy, deceased.

No. 13. Final account of John J. Good, executor of John Stemer, deceased.

No. 14 First and final account of Hiram McGuire, administrator of Wm. J. McGuire, late of Clearfield township, deceased.

No. 15. First and partial account of Hiram McGuire, acting executor of Patrick McGuire, late of Clearfield township, deceased.

No. 16. First and final account of Joseph Limbacher and Martin Hornick, executors of Martin Hornick, late of Blacklick township, deceased.

No. 17. First and partial account of Irwin Horrell, guardian of Bertha Walls, minor child of Francis Walls, deceased.

No. 18. First and final account of Thomas G. Davis, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Davis, late of Blacklick township, deceased.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR,
Ebensburg, May 7th, 1888. Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Mansion House in Johnstown, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1888,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title, and interest of Ed. L. Shaffer of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Upper Yoder township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a Spanish oak at the land of Jacob W. Ream, thence by same north 53 degrees east 56 and 8-10 perches to a post at the public road, thence by same north 31 degrees west 17 perches to a post, north 29½ degrees west 20 perches north 18 degrees west 30 and 3-10 perches to a post a corner of land of William Ream, thence by same south 66 degrees west 74 and 6-10 perches to a post, thence by land of the Cambria Iron Company south 40 degrees east 82 perches to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and 97 perches, all cleared. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of use James O'Connor.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two-thirds on the confirmation of the deed.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, May 11, 1888.

ADJOURNED Assignee's Sale —OF— Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., to me directed I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 26, '88.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

All those two certain lots of ground situate in the West Ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county Pa., fronting 132 feet on High street on the north and running back 264 feet along Mary Ann street on the east to Lloyd street, along Lloyd street on the south and adjoining lot of Richard Tudor on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house, a frame stable, a wagon shed and all necessary outbuildings.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Carroll, in said county of Cambria, bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a post on the Ebensburg road, thence by land of heirs of John Hemberle, north 85½ degrees west 114 perches to a post, thence by land formerly of Emanuel Dishart, north 83 degrees east 148 perches to a post on the Ebensburg road, thence along said road, south 12 degrees, west 72 perches to a post, thence south 12 degrees west 40 perches to a post, thence south 9 degrees west 41 perches to the place of beginning, containing 120 acres and 72 perches strict measure, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, a frame barn and outbuildings. This farm is situte about three miles from Carrolltown on the old road from Ebensburg to Carrolltown.

☞TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, the balance of one-third at the confirmation of the sale and one-third in six months, the remainder in twelve months from confirmation of the sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN A. BLAIR,
Assignee of Joseph Cottwald.

Ebensburg, May 5th, 1888.—3t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE HON. R. L. JOHNSTON, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the 47th Judicial District consisting of the county of Cambria, has issued his precept bearing date the 15th day of March, 1888, to me directed, for holding a Special Court of Common Pleas and a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in Ebensburg for the county of Cambria, and to commence on the fourth Monday of May, being the 28th day of May 1888, and to continue three weeks.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said county of Cambria, that they be then and there in their proper person, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the said 28th day of May, being the 1st Monday of June, and being the 4th day of June, 1888, with the records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Cambria county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

GIVEN under my hand at Ebensburg, the 1st day of May in the year of our Lord 1888, and the One Hundred and Twelfth Year of the Independence of the United States.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, May 1st, 1888.

TRIAL LIST.

List of cases set down for trial on second week of June Term, commencing Monday, June 11th, 1888.

Hawe	vs.	Hawe.
Peden	vs.	Peden.
Rapp	vs.	Langhein & Thomas.
Shaffer	vs.	Stekman et. ux.
Williams	vs.	Minton.
Yeagley	vs.	Koosman.
Anna	vs.	Notley.
Cassiday	vs.	Same.
Farley	vs.	Rhody.
Newark Machine Co.	vs.	Walters.
Kelly for use	vs.	Higgs & Lloyd.
Wilkinson	vs.	Recke.
Thomas for use	vs.	Lloyd & Craver.
Coy for use	vs.	Same.
Thomas	vs.	Same.
Gray, Assignee of McCombie	vs.	Hughes.
Ragor	vs.	De Grew.
Fairbanks Scale Co.	vs.	Leahy.
Slabter	vs.	Crain.
Rodgers	vs.	Kearney.
Fenn	vs.	Brady.
Rodgers	vs.	Kearney.
Baker	vs.	Same.
Corney	vs.	McGlade.
Chapman	vs.	Cambria Iron Co.

H. H. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, May 11, 1888.

Trial List.

List of cases set down for trial at a special term of court to be held at Ebensburg, commencing on Monday, May 28th, 1888.

Freidhoff	vs:	Gutwald.
Same	vs.	Same.
Gates et al.	vs.	Fiske et. al.
Condron et al	vs.	McDermitt.
Miller	vs.	Stoltz & Kennedy.
Gallagher et. al.	vs.	Durbin.
Glass	vs.	P. R. R. Co.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, May 8th, 1887.

Widows Appraisements.

Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of property appraised and set apart for widows of decedents under the Act of Assembly of the 4th of April A. D., 1851, have been filed in the Register's office at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, June 6th, A. D., 1888:

No. 1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property and real estate appraised and set apart for Catharine O'Neill, widow of Owen O'Neill, late of Prospect borough, deceased, $290.50.

No. 2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Margaret Ryan, widow of Wm. Ryan, late of Lilly borough, deceased, $49.

No. 3. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Mary B. Mouse, widow of Frederick Mouse, late of Croyle township, deceased, $300.

No. 4. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Margaret E. Reese, widow of Elias Reese, late of Cambria township, deceased, $293.34.

No. 5. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property and real estate appraised and set apart for Ann Richards, widow of Wm. H. Richards, late of Jackson township, deceased, $2500.

No. 6. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Mary Stiles, widow of David Stiles, late of Blacklick township, deceased, $270.

No. 7. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Emma J. Myers, widow of William H. Myers, late of Johnstown borough, deceased, $133.85.

No. 8. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Reese, widow of Thomas J. Reese, late of Cambria township, deceased, $200.93.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR,
Ebensburg, May 7th, 1888. Register.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the petition of Adam Myers, Committee of Peter Myers, a lunatic, for an order to sell real estate. Having been appointed an auditor to investigate the facts of the case, and report upon the expediency of granting the application and if the case shall require it, to ascertain the amount proper to be raised by such sale, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office on Saturday, May 26th, 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

M. D. KITTELL, Auditor.

Ebensburg May 8th, 1888.—3t.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.

C. A. LANGBEIN.

Ebensburg, Pa., Feb. 24, 1888

FOR SHERIFF.

John J. Kinney, of Tunnelhill borough at the coming Democratic primary election. Your support respectfully solicited.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. D. McClelland, of Johnstown, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—

We are authorized to announce the name of John F. Long, of Cambria township as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decison of the next Democratic primary election.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of James A. Wharton, of Clearfield township, as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Assembly subject to the Democratic primary election. LEWIS STRAYER.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that John S. Rhey is a candidate for nomination for Assembly subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Daniel McLaughlin, of Johnstown, as a candidate for Assembly subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth O'Hara, deceased, late of Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to.

JOHN O'HARA,
Adm'r of Elizabeth O'Hara, dec'd.

Cresson, Pa., May 11, 1888.—6t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Francis Maloy and wife of Allegheny township have made a voluntary assignment of all the estate and effects of the said Francis Maloy to me in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to the said Francis Maloy are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against him will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

M. D. KITTELL,
Assignee of Francis Maloy.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1888.—6t.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale a water power saw mill with from one to five acres of ground situated in Elder township, Cambria county, Pa. The mill has a 16 feet over shot wheel, circular saw in good condition and is located about one-half mile from the new town of Hastings, on the Brubaker railroad, and within a quarter of a mile of the railroad and a branch of the railroad is located runing within five rods of the mill. The mill is surrounded with a fine lot of timber, yet to cut. For a good investment, this is an opportunity that cannot be had. Call on or address the subscriber on the premises.

SEBASTIAN HOLTZ.

Elder township, April 27, 1888.—3m.

NOTICE.—To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Civilla Myers, deceased: Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Civilla Myers, deceased, in the township of Summerhill, in the County of Cambria, on Thursday, May 20th, next, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according law, at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Ebensburg, April 20, 1888.—6t.

NOTICE.—To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Annie P. McGonigle, deceased. Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Annie P. McGonigle, deceased, in the borough of Lilly, in the County of Cambria, on Monday, May 28th, next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among her heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office

The Corn Crop—Suggestions in Season—Notes.

The corn crop is the most important crop grown in this country, for the reason that it gives not only a large amount of grain but also a larger proportion of long food than any other. No matter how low a price corn may reach in the future, its value as a "combination" crop will always make it desirable on the farm. It thrives on a greater variety of soils and over a larger extent of territory than any other staple crop, and is a substitute for many articles that cannot be produced in some sections. It is almost exclusively an American plant and is a source of wealth and a security against famine, and places this country in a position to which no rival can attain. The very ease with which it is grown, and its adaptability to nearly all sections, have caused much carelessness in its cultivation. To properly cultivate a crop of corn means to thoroughly clean the land of weeds and grass. Corn should therefore be grown in rotation with other crops, and the labor bestowed in its cultivation should not be charged wholly to the corn crop, but also to the succeeding crop. There are several modes of laying off and cultivating corn, but in this section the "check-row" system is in general use, as it permits of cultivating the crop in two directions. The most important matter is good seed, and it should be of a variety that has been tried in the the neighborhood where the crop is to be grown, as some varieties do best in certain sections only. Next in importance is plenty of manure, as the crop is a gross feeder and grows rapidly. The young plants should receive more cultivation when just beginning to make headway than later on, in order to gain a good send-off before the dry season (should it happen) shall come on. Some farmers do not work the corn thoroughly, allowing grass and weeds to make progress before going into the field with the cultivator. A corn crop should always be kept clean. The grass and weeds should be killed as soon as high enough to be seen. There are two reasons for so doing. One is that the seeds of weeds and grass are induced to germinate by frequent cultivation, thus destroying a larger number, as well as avoiding the seeding of those that get ahead of the corn. Another reason for frequent cultivation is that by keeping the ground loose the fine earth serves as a mulch and prevents, to a certain extent, a loss of moisture from the soil, as well as rendering the plant food of the soil more soluble. Corn may be planted now, and the cultivation should begin as soon as the corn can be seen in the rows.

The Apprentice System.

A very serious question confronts the American youth under the existing restrictive system of apprenticeship. What is to become of the millions of boys, who, having finished going to school, are looking about for something to do? It does not matter how anxious parents may be to have their boys learn a trade, nor how willing the boys may be to serve an apprenticeship at any of the industrial pursuits, they find it impossible to get places, because the labor organizations will not permit it to be done, save in a very limited way. One would suppose that the workmen themselves, who are almost always blest with families of vigorous boys and girls, would so modify the restrictive features in their constitution as to enable their children to learn trades if they are so disposed. As it is, the mechanics of this country—native mechanics, we mean—are becoming scarce; and the places which they should occupy are being taken by mechanics from across the sea. The result is, the American boys are deprived of an opportunity to acquire mechanical skill, and are perforce, driven into overcrowded professions, for the filling of which they may have no qualifications whatever, or they are compelled to take to day laboring, or to live upon their wits. Something ought to be done to remedy this. It is worth the best thought of men like Powderly, who have close at heart the welfare of the toiling classes, to work out a remedy for all this. American boys ought to have a chance to grow up as skilled mechanics, and not be compelled to eat the bread of idleness, and become useless, if not langerous members of society.

A Dozen Facts Worth Knowing.

The sure preventive for cholera is cleanliness.

A bathroom should not open into sleeping apartments.

Antique oak or cherry is the favorite wood for bedroom sets.

Pine pillows are used on library lounges as inciting slumber.

Keep a separate saucepan for boiling potatoes in if possible.

The oftener flour is sifted for sponge cake, the lighter the cake will be.

The water in which codfish has been soaked is very good for washing the zinc under the stove.

Bathroom accessories may be simple or elegant, but plenty of water and soap are within the reach of all.

Take a bucket of fresh water into your bedroom every night, and let it remain uncovered. It will absorb all poisonous gases.

Every one should have eight hours sleep, and pale, thin, nervous persons require ten, which should be taken regularly, in a well-ventilated room.

Paint stains that are dry and old may be removed from cotton or woolen goods with chloroform. First cover the spot with olive oil or butter.

To cure warts take an Irish potato and cut a piece off the end and rub on the wart two or three times a day, cutting a slice from the potato each time used. Very often one potato is sufficient for the cure.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE, STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

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Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

CANNS KIDNEY CURE.

For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5.

March 16, 1888. 1y.

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PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

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CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

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For CHEAP EXCURSION To
CALIFORNIA.
$72 from St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route
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Tickets are good for six months, limited to sixty days for going passage with stop over privileges at pleasure within limit of west-bound passage. Special excursion trains leave St. Louis via. Iron Mountain Route, February 16th and Kansas City via. Missouri Pacific Railway, February 17th. ☞ All coupon offices in the United States and Canada will sell tickets to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco for this EXCURSION.

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CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, these wonderful nerve stimulants, it specially cures all nervous disorders.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularly surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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MARLIN DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER.

A GOOD REVOLVER no longer costs a Fortune

These revolvers are an exact duplicate of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON. .38 Caliber, using Centre-Fire Cartridges.

Self-Cocking, Automatic Ejecting,
FULL NICKEL PLATED, RUBBER HANDLE.
WARRANTED EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO THE
SMITH & WESSON.
For sale by Hardware and Gun Dealers everywhere.
Manufactured by THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

BEST IN THE WORLD!
MARLIN Magazine Rifle.
For large or small game, all arms. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed, and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market
BALLARD GALLERY, SPORTING AND TARGET RIFLES, would surround. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS
WILL SAVE ONE-HALF THE COST OF AMMUNITION.
Made for all sizes of Cartridges which are used in any of the following Rifles or Pistols: Marlin, Colt's, Winchester, Ballard, Stevens, Remington, Whitney-Kennedy, Smith & Wesson; also for all gauges and makes of
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Cheaper and better than any other. Send for Price List of these tools to
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The Standard Oil Company of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of
ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING OILS,
NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE
That can be made from Petroleum.

If you wish the most uniformly satisfactory oils in the market ask for ours. Trade for Ebensburg and vicinity supplied by V. S. BARKER & BRO., Ebensburg, Pa.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No incidententiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

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40 Beautiful Colors.

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PAINTS and VARNISH in ONE APPLICATION, AT A COST OF 50 CENTS FOR A BUGGY.

Harness Oil, &c., &c.,
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WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age.
(Refer to this paper.)
SNELL & ROWLAND,
Rochester, N. Y.
April 6, 1888.-8t.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

BESSEMER BOOT
MEDIUM LOW STEEL
H. CHILDS & CO
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SOLE LEATHER COUNTER
WILL NOT RUN OVER
ALL SOLID LEATHER
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

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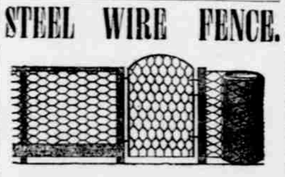
KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Penn'a who make a specialty of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Pit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs., are D. Arnheim & Co., 52 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing below No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
☞ Correspondence solicited.

STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates, Perfect Automatic Gate. Also, all kinds of Wire Work. Write for Prices. State kind and quality of fence wanted. Manufacturers of Fire Escapes and Iron Work.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
223 & 225 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
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to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.
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(Refer to this paper.)
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BONE FERTILIZERS

Contain all the valuable elements of stable manure in a concentrated form. Specially prepared for all crops. They are manufactured for results—permanent results. They cannot be beaten in the field.

OUR WORKS possess every facility. We give them our personal attention. For the same money we guarantee our goods not to be surpassed. Those who use them endorse them. You use them and you will endorse them.

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FOR SALE BY
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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE,
St. Louis to Los Angeles and San Francisco,
VIA THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE
Leave St. Louis at 8:30 P. M., Daily.
THE ONLY LINE THAT DOES IT.
NO HIGH ALTITUDES, NO SNOW BLOCKADES

Food For Thought.

He who does not look before he leaps lags behind.

Don't expect too much from those around.

It is nothing to begin; perseverance is everything.

Listen to both sides of a question before you decide.

You will not be loved if you care for none but yourself.

If you are prospering in your business do not make too much show.

There is no place so high that an ass laden with gold cannot reach it.

A man can see his way into a fight better than he can see his way out.

Talents are matured best in solitude, but character is a tempestuous sea.

When respiration ceases our education is finished but not a moment sooner.

Strength is like gunpowder; to be effective it needs concentration and aim.

The world does not abound in places for people who have little or no money.

The thing which we do not mean to say is frequently the thing that is said.

A debt of gratitude is too often compromised at about ten cents on a dollar.

Avoid giving offense and if you do offend have the manliness to apologize.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.

Keep your word, be honest, and consider a good name as equivalent for capital.

It is better to be discarded without ceremony than being endured with patience.

There is nothing that so refines the face and mind as the presence of great thoughts.

It is not enough to keep the poor in mind; give them something to keep you in mind.

A higher morality, like a higher intelligence, must be reached by a slow growth.

Don't carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. Trust the Eternal.

He that has a little knowledge is far more likely to get more than he that has none.

Honor is better than wealth.

To Abolish Dishwashing.

The suggestion that such table ware, plates, cups and saucers, butter dishes, etc., as are washed after each meal, be manufactured of paper and sold so cheaply that they can be destroyed after using, is having a wide circulation in the papers now, though it has been talked among the other possibilities of the development of paper material for as long as ten years and it was suggested in a paper read before a young ladies' society a year or so ago when housekeeping was being discussed.

A good many hard working housewives will condemn the notion as "shiftless" and scorn the idea of being afraid of the work of washing dishes which its adoption might suggest. Nevertheless it is likely to come along with the train of labor-saving improvements that modern inventive genius has made possible, and it is a wonder that some effort has not been made to put the idea into practice. The dishes could be made quite as handsome and attractive as the china and earthern ones now used and the amount of tedious labor and expense, too, that might be saved would be beyond calculation. Labor saving expedients do not neccessarily imply laziness, and no housekeeper will fail to find useful employment for herself or her servants in the time saved from the drudgery of dishwashing. Let us have paper dishes by all means. There's millions in it for some enterprising manufacturer.

The Mare in Foal.

It is a common but erroneous idea that mares in foal should not be worked. It is better both for the mare and the future foal that the mare be given moderate work up to a month before foaling, and if the work be continued up to within a week of the foaling it is fully as well. The same rule will apply to all domestic animals. They should be allowed ample range for daily exercise during the time of carrying the young. The time for rest is when the animal is suckling the young. At this time it is altogether better both for the mare and the foal that the dam have full liberty and that she be kept on grass.

The system remains normal and cool, and, although some foal may be lost, health is recuperated and the flesh is saved from any complications arising from feverish milk, always more or less present when the mare is obliged to labor daily in addition to supporting the foal.

Cape Cod Drifting Into the Sea.

"It seems only a question of time, and that not so remarkably far distant, when the whole of Cape Cod below Wellfleet will drift into the sea and lose itself. Less than 100 years have passed since a lighthouse was placed here by the Government. The original purchase included a plot of land ten acres in extent. At the present time this inclosure embraces barely six acres. The waste is steady, gradual and certain, it never builds up and the sea is moving slowly but surely in land. At points where there is little or no sod to hold the lighter sod beneath, the wind gets a firm hold and lends its aid to the efforts of the sea and rain. On a point just north of the marine stations at Highland Light the face of the bluff has moved inland 200 feet during the past five years. With the present rate of waste in thirty years the lighthouse will stand on a dangerous foundation."

THE best way to improve a light, sandy soil is to put on all the vegetable matter you can, either in the form of muck from swamps, or by turning under peas, buckwheat clover or some similar crop. If the land is very porous more or less of the fertilizing matarials applied will sink out of reach of ordinary crops. Your main point is to get the land full of vegetable matter, not only to increase its fertility, but to make it hold moisture in summer.

How Indians Fish.

The two Indians were going to show us their method of catching trout and salmon. The stream runs between steep mountains, is very rocky and the current quite swift. The water was icy cold and clear as crystal. It was alive with small trout and the big holes were well filled with salmon, or salmon-trout, ranging from 5 to 12 pounds. How I did ache for my split bamboo, which I had foolishly left down in the valley. These fish, from the smallest to the largest, would take the fly or any kind of bait readily. Steiger proved this by losing fly hooks to two of the big fellows, but he captured a nice lot of the smaller ones, ranging from half a pound down. He stopped when he had enough, but I verily believe five hundred could easily be taken in a day by the industrious and unscrupulous trout-hog. The Indians were fishing for themselves and of course we could not prevent them from using their regular methods of taking all the fish in their power, which they salt and dry for future use. While not sportsmanlike, it was decidedly interesting.

They first select a suitable hole with fish enough to be an object. In this case it was about two hundred yards long, thirty feet wide and varying in depth to ten feet. At the bottom, lazily swimming around were a number of big fish. From a sack Johnnie produced two light gill nets, which were stretched across the stream about forty yards apart. Then he produced the tips of a spear, which were bound to a strong willow pole. These tips when thrust into a fish come off the pole, but are held by buckskin strips. Now we are ready for business. Rocks are thrown into the water and the startled fish dart about, and in a moment the floats of a net are jerked violently under the water. The fish writhes and twists, tangling himself up hopelessly and is soon taken out by his dusky captors. Sometimes a heavy fish would break the net and escape, but not often. After a number had been caught this way the frightened fish hid under the rocks and sulked. Then the spear came into play, several being taken. On receiving the barbs they would struggle violently, and being hauled out by main strength and awkwardness would make a good fight.

Most of the big fish had now taken refuge under large rocks in the deepest part, and were clear out of sight. Then one of the Indians stripped off and with a small net, eighteen inches in diameter, in the mouth of which was bent a willow pole, making it resemble the ordinary landing net, he slipped quietly into the almost freezing cold water and disappeared under a large rock. I held my breath in amazement, and after he had been under nearly a minute, I concluded he had drowned. But, no; away down a dark mass came slowly out, and quickly rose to the surface. With a snort his head popped up, while in the net under his arm a twelve-pound fish was struggling. He crawled out shivering and after a sun bath was ready for another plunge. Along the bank for thirty feet was a shelving rock under which several fish had taken refuge. Propelling himself along frog fashion, the Indian cleared it out at one dive, catching one fish and driving out the rest.

Thus they keep at work, until, after about three hours work, not a fish was left in the hole that would weigh as much as a pound. They caught about four hundred pounds of these fish on this trip. During the height of the fishing season the Indians from the reservation visit this streams by tripes, and for miles entirely clear the river of fish. They are also quite expert with hook and line, using venison for bait. Mr. Steiger presented one of them with a number of handsome fly hooks. He looked at them in a comical way, then took out his knife and deliberately trimmed the fly off clean, saying that he didn't care for any of those new fangled fixin's; venison was good enough for him.

Farming Under Low and High Tariff.

Congressman Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, made some telling points in his speech on the tariff last week. We do not wonder that Mr. Nelson's Republican associates tried to howl him down. His departure from the usual Republican line on the tariff was calculated to make the dry bones rattle, and it did. One of the most interesting portions of his speech was that which referred to the low-tariff period from 1846 to 1860. Mr. Nelson referred to the well-known fact that during the operation of the Walker tariff the country enjoyed the greatest general prosperity it has ever known. No class of our population realized more decided benefits from that tariff than the farmers. In those days the money of the country was in the hands of the farmers. Strange as it may seem now, it was a common thing for merchants to borrow money from their country customers. The average yield of cotton then was not much over three bales to the hand. How does the case stand now? The average yield of cotton is at least three times as much to the hand as it was before the war. The price of cotton is better on the average than it was then. And yet we now have poverty and morgages among the farmers instead of the prosperity and wealth which they enjoyed in the low-tariff period. This is in spite of the fact that heir labor now costs them less, that is on an average three times as productive as it was then.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison.

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Old Honesty
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D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1888.

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Care of the Teeth.

"What should a man use to clean his teeth?" was the question asked a well-known dentist recently.

The dentist immediately replied, "Nothing but water. There is no good teeth ruined by so-called dentifrices than all other causes in the world put together. The object of the makers of these dentifrices is, of course, to produce a preparation that will clean with very little rubbing of the brush, and leave the teeth look perfectly clean and white. To accomplish this they put in pumice stone, and some strong alkalies. All these preparations. Pumice stone will, it is questionably take all the enamel off with it. An alkali will make a person's teeth look white in a few seconds, but in less than a week has passed it will have eaten away nearly all the enamel and have destroyed the tooth. In walking down the street you often see a "fakir" who has a way of advertising this patent dentifrice, call a small boy from the crowd near by, and opening the boy's mouth, proceeds to rub the dentrifrice on his dirty fingers, and in a minute almost takes off the tartar and make the teeth look perfectly pure and white. Now, a man who sells that fakir ought to be arrested, for he has forever destroyed the boy's teeth. His preparation, composed of a powerful alkali, is eating away the enamel of the boy's teeth, and in a few years the boy will not have a sound tooth in his head.

The dentifrices, composed chiefly of pumice stone, are not so bad as those containing an alkali, because the pumice will not destroy the teeth so quickly. But if used habitually, they will as surely destroy them in the end. I therefore advise a man by all means to use some dentifrice of any description rather than prepared chalk. If this is used often oftener than once a week it will injure the teeth, and may help to destroy them, but it should on be so used every day. Orris root cleans the teeth no harm and gives a pleasant odor to the breath; and if all our dentifrices were composed simply of orris root and prepared chalk they would be harmless enough, if not beneficial. My method is to use a moderately hard brush with plenty of cold water, and nothing else, and my teeth are in excellent condition. If people would only pick their teeth carefully after each meal, making sure that not the slightest particle of food remain near the gums or between the teeth, and would, also before retiring at night, run a piece of soft thread between their teeth they would not have any necessity for a dentifrice. Of course sweetmeats and candies are bad for the teeth; so is smoking, or taking hot or cold drinks; but bad as all these undoubtedly are, I really think the worst enemy the tooth has is the so-called dentifrice. Take the advice of a dentist and never use anything for the teeth but a brush and good water."

A Dream of the Past.

I wandered to the country, To sat beside the brook, I tried to catch the nimble trout with baited line and hook. The banks were just as muddy and the current just as slow as in the days I used to fish, some twenty years ago. No people now, were with me To squatted there alone and tried to take out massive fish, were there who? None. Mosquitoes bit me just as before and chanted just as low as when I used to bore their wells, some two years ago.

And while I tried to whip them and I break their dreary song, the hot rolled down into the creek and cooled me along. The water was as muddy my friend, the mud as deep below, when I rolled into the creek some twenty years ago. The line got wound about my limbs, the hook stuck in my eye, the pole twirled round the same old way and hit me on the fly; I recited off curses quaintly then, but naught could stop their flow—I cursed as loudly and as long as twenty years ago. And when I started through the woods to reach my humble home I eyes wire full of last year's leaves, my ears were full of foam; a snake came up and bit me, Tom just as that stated you know, that left its trademark on my leg some twenty years ago. And then I to the market went, as of course will guess, and having captured, what fish, I had to buy a mess; and the those withered scrubs I bought I to wife did show, and told the same fairy tale of twenty years ago.

Cultivating the Nettle.

Great attention has been bestowed in Germany within the last two years upon the cultivation of the common nettle. From it an immense number of articles are made, and there is scarcely a branch of textile industry in which it cannot be used. The growing of nettles has become part of the business of every farmer. The crop never fails, no weather affects it, and as it requires planting only once in every ten or fifteen years the labor of cultivation is small, and as it needs but three or four inches of earth, many a piece of unprofitable land, even old quarries and gravel pits, are thus turned to account. A manufacturer in Dresden has succeeded in obtaining from it the finest thread known in the trade, so fine that 100,000 metres of it (or rather more than sixty miles of length) weigh only 2½ lbs.

PEAS may be planted now for a succession to those that were planted early. The tall growing kinds will furnish a late supply. Of the varieties the Champion of England is the best flavored, but is not prolific. The Marrowfats are excellent for late planting, but require supports

THERE are times when a man should not give up his seat in a street-car to even a lame woman. That time is when twelve men are packed like sardines on one side of the car and four women have spread themselves to take up every inch of room on the other.

A LAWYER engaged in a case before Judge Peters, tormented a witness so much with questions, that the poor fellow at last cried for water. "As I expected," said the Judge, "I thought you would pump him dry."